VOLUME XIV

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

RAVACHOL IN FOR LIFE

## THE PARIS BOMB-THROWER IS SENTENCED.

Notwithstanding the Threats of the An archists a Jury Convicts the Capture Leader—Rayachol Boasts of His Crime

His Life Spared.

The trial of Ravachol, alias a half dozen other names; Charles Achille Simon, alias "Biscutt;" Jao Beala, alias Joseph Marius; Charles Ferdinand Chau-Simon, alias "Biscuit," Jao Beala, alias Joseph Marius; Charles Fordinand Chaumartin; and the girl Rosalle Sougere was held at the Seine Assizes Court in Parls. The judges had been warned not to convict Ravachol, and no one was anxious to occupy the bench during the trial. So many threats had been made that friends of the prisoners would attempt some desporate act to either free the accused or prevent the trial, that admission to the court-room was severely restricted. Only those personally known to the court officials and the twenty-two witnesses were admitted. The prisoners were charged with causing the explosions at the residence of Judge Benoit, 136 Boulevard St. Germain, and at the residence of the public prosecutor, Bulot, at the corner of the Rue Clichy and the Rue de Berlin. They were also charged with attempting to blow up the poince commissariat at Clichy.

to low up the police commissariat at Clichy.

The most elaborate preparations were taken by the authorities to guard against any attempt to interfere with the course of justice. The guards about the Palais de Justice were redoubled, and every part of the approaches to the building was watched closely. Only detectives and policoman could be seen in the corridors and elsewhere in the interior of the building. The attendance in the quurt-room was confined to the witnesses, officials, detectives, and journalists.

ists.

When Judge Gues entered he at once summoned the jury, who, it must be said, presented a greatly disturbed appearance. After the jurors had taken



their places, the prisoners, headed by Ravachol, were brought in. They were guarded by a large squad of police.

When the reading of the indictment was concluded Judge Gues examined Ravachol concerning the murders which it was charged he committed, and also concerning the explosions. Ravachol in a nonchalant manner admitted his guilt and took upon himself the entire responsibility for the Boulevard St. Germain and the Rue Clichy explosions. When questioned as to his motives for causing the explosions Ravachol replied:

"I felt a feeling of unfeigned anger at the conviction of Le Valloir and Perret. I co-not: think that Benoit and Builot should have demanded the death of the fathers of families. Then, again, the brutality of the police when they arrested my comrades revolted my conscience, and I determined upon revenge. In regard to the St. Germain explosion. I louded a bomb that contained sixty cartridges. I dressed myself in broadcloth, and went to Benoit's house without attracting any attention. After depositing the machine and lighting the fuse I ran down stairs and reached the pavement just as the explosion occurred. The operation in the Rue Clichy was much the same, only I carried the bomb in a bag. A portion of the powder became displaced, and thus rendered it extremely dangerous to light the bomb, as it might explode in an instant. But I did not hesitate to take the risk."

Ravachol, concluded his remarks with

Rayachol concluded his remarks with an exposition of his theories. He said:

"I wish to see anarchy established and the whole people as one great family, each member ready to share what he with his brethren, I committed with his brethren, I committed washington, D. C. April 23.

"A NANCE, Challeman, Lee Channal, Secretary, Washington, D. C. April 23. an exposition of his theories. He said:
"I wish to see anarchy established and
the whole people as one great family,
each member ready to share what he
has with his brethren. I committed
those outrages in order to draw the attention of the public to the needs of the
anarchists."

Simon was next examined, but no new
revolations were obtained from him. He

revolations were obtained from him. He admitted his complicity in-the outrages. Chaumartin said when questioned that Ravachol stole from Solssy the cartridges which he intended to use in blowing up the palace of justice. The other two prisoners tried to exculpate themselves. The witnesses were then called, and their testimony corroborated all the details of the crime as set forth in the indictment. revelations were obtained from him. He

all the details of the crime as set forth in the indictment.

M. Beaupaire, the public prosecutor, in his address to the jury declared that the prisoners were disciples of the famous bandit Claude Duval, and equaled if not excelled him in the during manner in which their acts of outlawry were performed and in their unter disregard of all established laws. He said that they had not sought to convert the people to their opinions, but to terrorize them and to subject them to their will by placing them in a state of abject fear.

Ject fear.

The prosecutor caused a sensation when he read a letter from a Belgian magistrate informing him that anarchists were sending cartridges to. Paris. He concluded by ealing upon the jury to return a verdict against Rayachol and Simon without any recommendation of mercy and to return a severe verdict. mercy and to return a severe verdict against Beala. In regard to Chaumartin he left the jury to bring in a verdict in accordance with the evidence: "Regarding Rosalie Sougere," he said, "con-sult your hearts and consciences."

Rayachol and Simon were found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The other prisoners were ac-

THE dastardly anarchist outrage in Paris, by which at least two persons have been maimed for life and the safety of many others was placed in imminent peril, reveals the existence of an alarm-ing condition of affairs in the Franch

pstrating these crimes with an ever-in-creasing boldness and recklessness. It shows that the conspiracy against law and order is more widespread than was sup-posed and that the assassins are ro-solved to have revenge on any who in-cur their displeasure or interiers with the carrying out of their sangulary programme. The only offense of M. Very, the proprietor of the cafe in which the bomb was exploded, was that Rava-chol, the instigator or perpetrator of the outrage committed in the Rue de Clicky March 30, was arrested in his place, and he was suspected of having informed the police of the terrorist's presence there. —Chicago Post. Chicago Post,

#### SECOND CALL ISSUED.

Another Free Silver Convention to B Held May 26 and 27, 1892. The National Silver Committee has issued the following call:

standard.

The Silver Committee in this crisis call upon the people everywhere to come forward and send delegates to this cancention. The call is extended to all who earnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bimetallic colonars in the United States, and sach Concressional district is requested to send two delegates, and each State and Territory to send two additional delegates at large. Farmers, Alliance organizations, State Granges, Patrons of Husbander, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations favorable to the free colonage of silver are also invited to send one delegate for each local organization.

A cordial invitation is also extended to all citizens who, by pen or otherwise, have been advocates of bimbtallism. Members of Concress and of the Legislatures of the several States who favor the restoration of the bimbtallic standard and the Colonage of silver on the same terms as gold are especially invited to stand particition.

#### DEATH AND A PANIC.

Fatal Crash of the Ferryboat Circinnat

at New York.

- Every timber of the double-decked ferryboat Cincinnati groaned and shivered as the boat crashed into its slip at

ered as the boat crashed into its slip at full speed the other afternoon in New York. Men were violently thrown to the deck and against the rails, and horses were struggling to keep their feet and trampling upon women.

The accident was probably due to the carelessness of Engineer Gray and his assistant, George A. Bowman, Gray allowed Bowman, who is a licensed engineer, but who ranked as an oiler on the Cincinnat, to run the engine for him, and it was while Bowman was handling it that the accident happened. As the boat neared the slip Pilot Tuttle gave two bells to reverse the engines, which was answered in the engine-room. The boat, however, seemed to be running at as high a rate of speed as ever. The Cincinnati ran straight into the bridge, striking with such a blow that it

The Cincinnati ran straight into the bridge, striking with such a blow that it tore off some of the solid iron facing.

While the excitement was most intense, Fireman Holt rushed up from the engine-room and said: Engineer Gray has been crushed to death. The boat had swung out into the stream and was drifting with the tide. As soon as the plunging of the horses had abated several of the men made their way in between the jumbled trucks and got to the dor leading to the engine-room. They tween the jumbled trucks and got to the door leading to the engine-room. They serambled down the steep iron stairs and found Fireman Holt and Offer Bownan peering down into the crank pit. At the bottom lay the mangled remains of Engineer Gray. They were wedged in between the crank and the sides of the pit, and it was half an hour before they could be extricated.

MRS. CLEVELAND is fearful her little or many omers was piaced in imminent perfit, reveals the existence of an alarming condition of affairs in the French capital. It emphasizes the fact that the police authorities there are unable to cope with the organized gang of murder-cre who, for a year paet, have been personned. Springfield Monitor.

### GRANT'S FAME IN STONE

YORK HAS BEGUN ITS MONUMENT.

oremonics of a Most Elaborate and Im-posting Character - Provident Harrison Wields the Golden Trowel-Appearance of the Completed Monument.

The corner-stone of the mation's month to Gen. U. S. Grant in Riverside Park, New York, was laid with becoming ceremonies. The weather was all that could be desired, a cloudless sky, bright sunshine, tempered by a moderate breeze blowing ever the Hudson River. Long before the time fixed for the dedication ceremonies the immonse grand stand, erected in close proximity to where the monument will stand and partly surrounding the corner-stone; began to fill with those who had been invited and had tickets, and by noon It was computed that there were fully eight or nine thousand persons on the stand. The large number of ladies, in their bright and showy spring costumes, heightened the calready brilliant spectacle. This crowded stand, with about three thousand veterans of the G. A. R. formed in line around and about the resting place of their dead here, with the charming scenery along the Hudson River and the Palisades in the distance, formed a picture which has seldom if ever been surpassed if equaled.

Shortly after noon the Presidential party, escorted by Troop A, of the National Guard of New York, left the Prifit Avenue Hotel and proceeded to Riverside Park. In the carriages were president Harrison, Mrs. Grant and President Harrison, Mrs. Grant and President Harrison, Mrs. Grant and the rest was a like or the proper side of the year soldier's revealed to though a soldier President haven of settling disputes among nations nations and soldier President the successing place of the was so destricted. To sherman and sheritan to these lieuteness is not a standard to the unition of the unition of these lieuteness that the landard training the uniton cause. But these same tries from envy or lealous; so dentitied praise. He was so destrictly free from envy or lealous; the was so destrictly free from envy or lealous; the was so destrictly free from envy or lealous; the was so destrictly free from envy or lealous; the was so destrictly free from envy or lealous; the untility free from envy or lealous; the untility free from The corner-stone of the nation's mor

RIM Avenue Hotel and proceeded to klyerside Park. In the carriages were President Harrison, Mrs. Grant and members of her family, Secretary Foster, Secretary Rusk, Secretary Etkins, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Private Secretary Halford and many other distinguished guests. As the Presidential party approached the tome the

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1892.

take my purse." He had been for months making tollsome efforts to break through the confederate lines, but after the surrender of their defenders, he refused to go within them. The failure to capture the confederate captual had exhausted the resources and impaired the reputation of silt the generals who had pieceded him, but when it hay prostrate at his foet he sternly declined the triumph of an entry at the head of his victorious army.

It was difficult to win his confidence, but when once gained, his heart, his efforts, and his fortune were at command. Neither secret nor open enemies, neither direct charges nor anonymous revelations could disturb his friendship for anyone he had once trusted. To Sherman and Sheridan he gave unstinted praise. He was so enthusiastic in his admiration of these lieutenness, that he awarded to them the larger share of credit for the ultimate triumph of the Union cause. But these same qualities, so creditable to his ingenuous and generous nature, became the chief sources of his mistakes and troubles when he was treading with untrained steps amid the quicksands of pulitical and business litte.

The culminating triumph of Gen. Grant

VIEW OF THE COMPLETED TOMB.

of the project.

of the project.

The event of the day was the laying of the corner stone by President Harrison. After putting mortar around the stone with a gold trowel that Superindent Brady had made for the occasion, the stone was lowered into position. The corner-stone lox, made of copper, was then filled with the relies which will be better the control of the c

was then filled with the relige win be burled in it. They were: Constitution of the United States. Declaration of Indep mence. Articles of confederation. The Bible. Memors of General Grant.

morial Day pamph et . May 30 and 31,

egarding the Grant monument.
A new American flaz.
Meduls and coins from the United States

Various idustrated and faily papers.
President Harrison then briefly addressed the assemblage, after which the band played a selection of national airs.
Chauncey M. Depew then stood up, giving the audience the signal for another transactions outlinest of shoring.

tremendous outburst of cheering. Mr. Depew began by declaring that the predominant sentiment of General Grant was his family and his home. He shrank from display all his life, and would have preferred being buried by the side of his father and mother, but impreciating the

have preferred being buried by the side of his father and mother, but appreciating the claim of his countrymen upon his memory, he chose New York as the prevention of the country. He made but one condition, and that was that his loyal wife should be buried by his side. He would have no monument, however grand, which would separate him from her during the unnumbered years of the hereafter. Continuing, the orator said: New York, in accepting this bequest of General Grant, has assumed a sacred trust. Upon no municipality and its cluzens was ever devolved a more of earn duty. From the tenderest motives, he took from the national government the lask which it would most loyally and lovingly have performed, and intrusted it to this great city. The whole country are collated in the army of reverence and sorrow, but he appointed New York the guard of honor. Let the monument which will rise upon this cornersione be worthy of the magnitude of the metropolis and the grandeur of the subject. General Grant needs no stately shaft or massive pile to perpetuate his memory. The republic is his monument, and its history during what nust always be its most critical and interesting period will be the story during what nust always be its most critical and interesting period will be the story of his deeds.

Mr. Depew then sketched General Grant's cateer, and summed up his character as follows:

No man can be truly great unless he is also magnantmous. Grant was the most soil-sucrideing of friends and the most generous of foes. "Unconditional surrender. I move in taeddately on your works," were the conditions Grant offered Buckner at Donoison, but in the darkness of the night he critered the pris ner's tent and said:

\*Buckner, you must have lost everything:

United States Band played "Hail to the Chief," while heads were uncovered, handkerchiefs waved and the immense throngs shouted their huzzas.

After a few moments" quiet Rey. Dr. John Hall offered up a prayer, which was listened to by all in deferential site. The President of the Grant Monument Association, General Horaco Porter, then delivered an address detailing in brief the doings of the association and their status since the inception of the project. the repeated shouting and clapping of hands being almost deafening. Dr. John Hall then pronounced the benediction, and the services ended by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns from the United States ship Miantonomah, stationed in the Hudson. The ecremony was marked as being without pomp or ostentation; in fact, such a one as the deceased general would have desired. There was no marked martial display; but here and there in the crowd was a sprinkling of officers of the army. was a sprinkling of officers of the army and navy. The whole ceremony was civil from every point of view.

The Monument.

The Grant Monument, in which the remains of the General are to lie, has been materially changed in the past month, but as far as the exterior is concerned it remains as impressive in ap-pearance and design as at first planned. Many of the central columns within have been eliminated from the plans, and a good deal of the wanel work will and a good deal of the panel work will be omitted. The plan of the crypt has also been materially changed, and as now designed will be simply a circular opening protected by railings above, but



IN THE CRYPT.

without the ornamental work first planned for the sides. The designer of the monument. Mr. John H. Duncan, has reluctantly made the changes advocated in the economy, and expressed himself grate-ful for the fact that the liberality of the

ful for the fact that the liberality of the subscribers has permitted the exterior of the monument to remain practically unchanged, but for some slight modifications at the southern entrance.

It is now about seven years since the death of Gen. Grant, and during that time the novement for the erection of this monument has been going on slowly. It tools six years to collect the first \$150,000—less than half the amount needed—and it has taken the reorganized committee little over six weeks to ized committee little over six weeks to

lized commiftee little over six weeks to lusure the collection of the remainder. Never in the history of similar movements has work undertaken under such disheartening circumstances been so enthusiastically and successfully concluded, and the praise must go to (ien. Horace Porter and his spiendidly managed deserting its Buckner, you must have lost everything; aged departments.

FRANTIC APPEAL OF RUSTLERS, 1880

They Denounce the Cattlemen and Asi Protection from the President. President Harrison received the fol-lowing telegram from a committee of the rustlers of Wyoming engaged in the re-cent troubles in that State, which gives their side of the case: their side of the case:

their side of the case:

BUFFALO, MYO, via Bouglas, WYO.

To Benjamin Harrison. President of the
United States, Washington, D. C.:

We do solemnly affirm that contrary to
all law of God and man, an armed body of
capitalists, with hired, war men, have
entered our country with the spen and
avowed intention of taking possession of
and controlling the same in their own interests; that we believe their aim was to
their own aggrandizement, to murder and
kill any or all persons resisting them, regardless of reputation or calling; that they
have been detected in the act of commitment of such murder and killing; that they
have with firearms resisted arrest by the
civil authorities and have defed the law;
that when surrounded by the Sheriff's
posse, their capture certain, they were arested by the military, which military is ested by the military, which military is

now ordered to escort them in sarety to see railroad.

The band comprises some of the wealth-leat people of the State, and they openly aver that their wealth will buy them of and will tuy the protection of the Government. Our people have been calm, patient and intraculously submissive to law and order all through their terrible ordeal. They ask not for vengeance, but justice The executive department of the State hamoved in such a manner as to indicate it. insane.
In bohalf of our fellow-citizens' and in bohalf of our fellow-citizens' and in a condition of the co

We in behalf et our fellow-citizens' and as we love domestic peace and tranquillity, and in the name of God and justice, most respectfully request that the President of the United States, the head of our great Government, pledge himself to his people that justice relgas supreme; that to the high and mighty, as well as to the poor and obscure, punishment shall be meted out as deserved, according to the laws and statutes of the United States.
We pledge our honor that nothing has occurred to occasion alarm of bodily injury to the presoners from the ropulare, and

to the prisoners from the ropula e that we believe such information is false and maliciously intended to injure our people and defame their loyalty to the none intended, when an assurance exists that justice will be done and while in our judgment it were better to hold the prisoners for trial at the score of the crimes, amply protected by troops assisting the shortly for the chief excutive to remove them, we shall labor unceasingly at his direction to assure him that his people are worthy of his love and protection.

protection.

We must respectfully ask, will it be the pleasure of the President to receive a committee of our county and learn how grossly our people have been mailtness?

C. J. HAGERSON.

Chairman Board County Commissioners and Acting Mayor of Buffalo.

A special from Binfalo, Wyoming, says: A message in reply to the appeal from the people has been received from President. Harrison. The message was circulated, among the people and was well received. The people feel better, now that they know the President and public are aware that they wish an investigation and justice done to all parties. The President says: A special from Buffalo, Wyoming, says

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON.
C. J. Hagerson and others, Buffalo

To C. J. Hagerson and others, Buffalo, Wyoming:
The Governor of your State made a call upon me, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, for aid in suppressing domestic violence and threatened bloodshed. I could not know anything of the situation except as related by him, and could not refuse the aid of troops to preserve the peace. The prisoners will as soon as the State authorities are prepared to receive them, be turned over to the civil authorities, and our connection with the matter will end unless further called upon to aid the State authorities to preserve the to aid the State authorities to preserve th

to not doubt that the executive and judicial authorities of your State will, without fear or favor, bring to trial and punishinent those who have violated the law, by orderly methods. Nothing will be appeared. punishment those who have violated the law, by orderly methods. Nothing will be done by me to shield any guitty person. My counsel, as your fellow citizen, is to proceed in all things peacefully and upon lawful lines. I will, of course, see any one you send, but you will see that I can do nothing except to act with the State to prevent violence. Everything else rests with the State authorities.

nothing violence. Lyes, with the State authorities.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

An Armed Guard Established There are about one hundred and fifty armed men in town organized as home guards, the organization being articles and being the state of the state o established last Sunday night. The streets are patrolled by a strong guard at night, and all travelers to and from from are inspected. Rumors are cur-rent of other bands of invaders, comtown are inspected. Rumors are current of other bands of invaders, coming from Montana and elsewhere to assist the stockmen. The outposts of the organization will seek to give timely warning of the approach of any such party. Fears are entertained by many that the attempts of the stockmen will be renewed. A few persons suspected of having been fayorable to the stockmen are in fear of violence from the other party. The streets have been quiet but full of people, and business is at a standstill.

Sheriff Angus has turned the prisoners in jail over to Col. Van Horne. Violence is not apprehended at present, but if the rumored invasion should occur, or if some vicious rumors should gain crelence, in the present state of excitement one cannot tell what might happen.

The Salvation Army Adjunct CAN the Salvation army make the mat imonial bureau business respectable?-Boston News.

THE Salvation army will get a good many fresh recruits when it establishes its matrimonial bureau. There are a great many old maids and old backelors who would like to be saved.—Boston Manual. Herald,

THE Salvation army has done good in the world. But its recently established matrimonial bureau will not have a tendency to raise the members of the army in the estimation of mankind. A man who cannot find a wife himself, without the control with a salvation of the salvation of any outside assistance, is very soldom worthy of a helpmeet.—Boston Globe. Annexation Candidate Hooted

At the nominations for the city of To-At the nominations for the city of Toronto, in addition to Kent, conservative; Bigelow, reform; and Macdonald, annexation, Phillips Thompson, an obscure journalist of the city, was nominated as a labor candidate. The nominations passed very quietly applied the case of Macdonald, who was greeted with, "Come off! No annexation."

SHEEP are said to ascend hills and scatter before clear weather, but if they bleat and seek shelter it will snow.

# 1892

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the

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Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, DATS AND FEED, 🖇 WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER, EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

PIONEER STORE

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 75 p.m. Sun day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer ening at the usual hour: Sunday school folowing morning service. Prayer meeting every

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. F. F. TRATCHER, W. M. W. P. BENERLMAN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each menth, WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on

the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at ISABEL JONES, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12).— Meets every third Tuesday in each month. WILLIAM PRINOLE, H. P. ARTHUR CADY, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. C. O. F., No. 137. Meets exery Tuesday evening.
WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH, N. G.
WILLIAM GIDDINGS, Sec.

GRAYLING, ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No.

110.—Moets alternate Friday evenings.
CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P.
C. HANSON, Secretary. CRAWFORD TENT. E. O. T. M., No. 102 -

Mosts every Saturday evening. L. J. Patterson, Com. G. H. Bonnell, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-EBN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on

or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GROULEFF, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, E. of P., No. 141.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, F. M. Gates, C. C. J. HABTWICE, K. of R. and S. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790,-Meets

second and last Wednesday of each mouth.

W.F. BENKELMAN, C. R.

G. E. SMITH, R. S. WAGNER CAMP, S. OF V., No. 143.—Meets first and third Saturday of each month. S. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

L. J. PATTERSON, 18t Sergeant BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCI

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Shaving and Hair-Cutting doze in the Latest
States, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near
comer Michigan Arenue and Raifred Street,
Prompt at ention given all customers,
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STABLE, GRAYLING, - MICHICAN.

First-classings at all times. Good accommodation for farmers or travelors toams, sales made on community and satisfaction guaranteed.

CECHARE STREET

CEDAR STREET,

Oven (:0,000 burrels of rum were manufactured last year in the "Old Bay State," and it wasn't bay rum

MR. WARD MCALLISTER IS a man of resources. If he gets out a book that doesn't pay he can always fall back on a subscription picuic.

PARESE: is said to be spreading among base-ball players. They have probably been reading some of the stuff that is written about them.

ONE of the wholly unexpected re sults of Dr. Parkhurst's disclosures has been the inflicting of a painful shock on the moral sensibilities of Col. Bob Ingersoll.

THE Circinnati girl who refused to marry a Hungarian count unless he became an American citizen belongs in the same family as the goddess of Liberty. Here is hoping she gets first pick from the flower of American yout).

EVERYBODY will be sorry to hear of Sir Arthur Sullivan's dangerous illness at his villa on the Riviera. He has made millions of friends by the dainty grace and dry humor of his music, the fitting complement of Gilbertian yerse.

THE en inent and worshipful United States Senate has "bounced" a clerk for revealing the secrets of the exective session. An example had to be made of somebody and the Senators could not be expected to ask each other to resign.

No opportunity has ever been lost or mislaid by the New York Sun to malign the World's Fair and misrepresent all its interests. The tongue of the Sun is "an unruly member," and no old fish woman slings English sentences more promiscuously.

ANOTHER speculative individual time goes by the wisdom of Mr. Stewartin not attempting to divide his fortune equally among his legal heirs has been abundantly demonstrated. They couldn't have received more than **31.27** apiece.

THE Great Northern is rapidly pushing its way to the Pacific. The Kalispel (Mont.) Graphic says: "The track layers are working 100 miles west, and are expected to meet the force working eastward from Spokane by May 20. Trains will run through from St. Paul to the Pacino by June."

THE New York Family arou body of lawmakers. It has passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 for a World's Fair exhibit, but commanding that the exhibit be closed on Sunday. Immediately after this display of Puritanism the same legislature appropriated \$50,000 annually toward the maintenance of a natural history museum in New York City upon the express stipulation that it should be kept open on Sunday. Explanations are in order.

In defense of herself against anarchists France is about to make destruction of property by explosion a capital crime. The law-abiding peo-ple of Paris are openly threatened with a campaign of violence by these license-loving sons of unrest. They not only destroy and do as they please, no matter who is hurt, but they claim the right to do so. The sure and certain hope of a blessed proper place for an anarchist to stay resurrection. Particulars of the inthey claim the right to do so. The Is in the country where he was born. usually under a strong imperial government or despotism. A free country only spoils him, by letting him

A LITTLE word, a mere wordlet, to Mr. John L. Sullivan and Mr. Charles Mitchell: Is there no sequestered and solitary spot on the face of the green earth where you and the able rhetoricians who compose long-winded let ters for you and your various backers and your whole outfit of howling. sluggers and sports can gather together and settle your differences and save the human race from the nervous prostration which the din of your sternal bickering is bringing upon it?, If you don't want to come together, and we don't suppose you do, can't you prevail upon Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Rockefeller to dispatch one of you in search of the north pole and the other in search of the south pole? Do try it, and if you go, please get lost. You give us a pain.

SECRETARY BICKFORD, of the Government Board of Exhibits, assisted by two confreres, spent a whole afternoon recently in going over the items of expenditure for World's Fair curlosities made by the Government board. All the items met with Mr. Bickford's approval with the excention of one. He objected to the purchase of "one striped skunk," at the price of \$1.50. Mr. Bickford's watchdog vigilance is to be commended, but he should not misdirect it. Let us have everything at the fair, from the striped skunk of Baraboo to the behemoth of holy writ. And it may be added, in this connection, that if no greater misapplication of funds takes place during the history of the fair than that headed off by the microscopic Mr. Bickford, the people will be fortunate.

The present is the era of advertising. Advertising is the best mode of drawing buyers we can suggest. By valuable articles to dispose of? An doubt, will come in due time-

extensive system of advertising-is invariably resorted to by those who have trash to dispose of, and it suc ceeds; how much easier, then, to sell a useful and valuable article. Advertising and politeness are the main levers to get customers. Advertising will draw them, ability to fill their orders will satisfy them, and polite ness will induce them to buy.

THE jury in the case of the seven victims slain by the fall of the Pearce street building at Chicago has introduced a pleasing innovation by hold ing the Commissioner of Buildings the building inspectors who passed the tottering structure equally responsible with the contractor and the owner for the fatal consequences of its collapse. Public officials have long been accustomed to accepting the emoluments of office it. But, though young in years, the and shirking its responsibility. In spectors have industriously drawn comfortable salaries for not inspect sites, its paths, its railway facilities, its high life its black for not inspect. ing. It is high time that some of those who have long enjoyed rewards for incompetence and inefficiency should be made to understand that penalties attach to the neglect of official duty.

CAPT. L. P. LEATHERS, the most experienced boatman upon the Missis sippi River, tells a States reporter that the cause of the great cotton fire recently was due to the manner in which cotton is baled at present. Nowadays there is hardly sufficient bagging to cover the sides, so that the lint is left exposed to catch the slightest spark or flame. Captain Leathers ran and owned seven steam ers named Natchez, on which he transported to New Orleans over 3,000,000 bales of cotton, and on that amount and during the existence of those boats the underwriters did not pay one dollar of damages caused by careless handling of that amount of cotton. Leathers says in the day mentioned cotton was properly covered and baled in merchantable order, and notwithstanding the fact that boats used the old torch basket with flying pieces of fire during strong wind, it was safer to handle cotton then than now. To-day cotton is packed in bales weighing from 700 to 300 bounds, with morely sufficien covering to get corporations to handle it.

THE estimate of Walt Whitman has not been uniform. It has not been in his lifetime and it is not probable that he supposed it would be after his death. Mr. Ingersoll, in his eulogy at Whitman's funeral the other day, said: "The most eminent citizen of this republic is dead—before us." Some have said this was extravagant praise. Others have said that he was the equal of Emerson; still others that he was greater than Longtellow, but not kneater than Lowell. It seems to us there is not much profit nor yet much sense in the comparisons. While it is true that Whilman did not and probably could not write after the manner of Longfellow, nor either Whitman nor. Longfellow after the manner of Lowell, it is also true that neither for the curious to read them all, in which case the reader may think the last one he reads is the greatest. All honor to each of them.

Spreckels, the sugar king, are mourning his majesty's premature burial rance that this would never occur while he was "on top of the carth," and as he is a disciple of the late George Washington, the inference is obvious and inevitable. It is obvious, too, that the interment must have taken place during life, or the transfer could not have been made by him, as it appears it was. It seems rather a mystery with the light we now have. but doubtless the customary public statement will be made under some such title as "A Voice from the Grave," "Hark! from the Tombs," or "Talking Back," and we shall then know how the thing was done. At government. In 1864 the primitive present we can only wait, cheered by the hope that if the inhumation is permanent an appropriate monument may be reared at the spot to commemorate the virtues of the heroic soul who preferred burial alive to refusal of a good offer. He leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends.

FRIENDS and relatives of Mr. Claus

A Woven Book. A curious book, in which the text is neither writen nor printed, but woven, has lately been published at Lyons. It is made of silk, and was published in twenty-five parts. Each part consists of two leaves, so that the entire volume contains only fifty leaves, inscribed with the service of the mass and several prayers. Both black silk on a white background.

Large Heathen Temple.

The largest heathen temple in the world is in Seringham, India, and it comprises a square, each side being one mile in length, inside of which are six other squares. The walls are twenty-five feet high and five feet thick, and the hall where the pil-grims congregate is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut from a single block of stone.

EVANSTON. Ills., is now a city means of it men can sell articles that Ah it needs to complete the sum of are valueless and make fortunes by its civic grandeur is a few boodlers. it: why should not those who have in its common council, and they, no

#### WHERE THEY'LL MEET.

SEAT OF THE NATIONAL RE-

Inneapolis, the Giust Industrial City of the Northwest—A Few Facts Concerning Its Early History and Present Standing —Anita Baldwin

The Flour City. The selection of Minneapolis as the seat of the next National Republican Convention makes timely an account of the progress made by the great in-dustrial city of the Mississippi to which so many products of the Northwest are contributory. The fact that it was not until 1867 that Minne-apolis threw off the swaddling clothes of township and donned the full garb of a city has raised a doubt as to its ability in caring for the many thousands that the convention will bring

size and grandeur of its public buildings, its numerous attractions in the shape of summer resorts and lakes and in the hospitality of its peo-ple, it has few superiors. The building which it will devote to building which it will devote to the purpose of the convention is the magnificent exposition building, 300 by 350 feet. With a few interior changes the building will have an auditorium capable of seating 15,000 people, and with scats so placed that a full view will be obtained from any point of the stage, the delegates and alternates. The city itself can accommodate 25,000 visitors; St. Paul, fifteen minutes distant, can take care settlements, with genuine earthen-ware tiles, deep red in color, semi-cylindrical and overlapping. The dome and middle portions will be tiled with iron plates curied and shaped like the original rooting. The mate-rial of the wills it to be wood treated.



of as many more if need be; Lake Minnetonka, twelve miles away, and connected by steam, can accommo and date 10,000 persons; and Lake Cal-houn, three miles distant, another famed resort, will, if necessary, throw its doors open to 3,000 visitors.

Attention was first called to the sent site of Minneapolis by Lieut. W. Pike, who, in 1805, was sent by the Government to explore the new Northwestern region, then ac-quired as part of the Louisiana purchase. He obtained grants of lands on either side of the Mississippi River from the Sioux Indians, extending from a little below Fort Snelling to a point above the Falls of St. Anthony. Thus, the Government came into possession not only of a splendid mititary site but of a great water power, and in 1821 it estab water power, and in 1821 it estab-lished a small saw and grist mill for the 185 of the garrison of Fort Snelling—a post that had then been built. In 1838, the cession by the Chippewas of other lands lying be-tween the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers led to settlements on the castern bank of the latter river, but inasmuch as non-resident speculators had gobbled up many large areas of Lowell, it is also true that neither Longfellow nor Lowell has written as Whitman wrote. In thought and expression he was nearer to Emeiton. It seems to us the relative places of these eminent men is of little consequence. It were well worth while granted by the Government to take an land son the western hank and up lands on the western bank, and soon back of these claims there came a considerable number of squatters. In 1853 the military reservation, acquired by Pike, was reduced to 6,000 acres, and on the liberated area on the west side a large number of people settled. In 1853 the claims were confirmed to the people, and a phowith sincere regret utrelleved by the sure and certain hope of a plessed resurrection. Particulars of the intermed are not yet at hand; it is outgrow St. Anthony, handleapped as the intermed was by its non-resident known only that the royal refinery at land owners and speculators. Up to Philadelphia has passed into the pos-session of the trust. As the country was that of an ordinary town, but it has had Mr. Spreckels solemn assu- then gave way to a special town



government was re-established, and in 1867 the town was transformed by special charter into a city. In 1872 St. Anthony surrendered her munici-pal independence and her name, and was merged into the city of Minneapolis.

The manufacture of lumber was

the first considerable industry of Minneapolis, and long held supremacv. In 1850, when the industry began, the output was 1,200,000 feet; in 1880, it was 195,452,200, while for the last decade the average has been but little below 300,000,000, no count being made of laths or shin-But it is for flour manufacture that Minneapolis is best known to the world. Various causes contribthe worth, yarrous causes contributed to this industry, the chief being the enormous waterpower of the Falls of St. Anthony and the opening of many millions of acres of prairie. lands in Minnesota and the Dakotas to the cultivation of wheat. Another consideration is the situation of the city near the head of Lake Superior, From Duluth, 160 miles away, there is a continuous water transportation to Montreal and New York. There are thirty-seven mills in the city, capable of producing 37,800 barrels of flour daily, and with an annual out-

put of over 6,000,000 barrels.

Minneapolis has a population, according to the Federal census of 1890, of 164,738. It has 151 churches, of 21 denominations, having a membership of 25,000, and holding property Council in 1878 of almost \$5,000,000 in value. The again in 1890.

public schools have an attendance of THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. ure 22 parks and parkways, not enu-merating several parklets formed by street intersections. The city has a

good water supply, and has 10 lakes within the corporate limits.

CALIFORNIA'S BUILDING.

Its Design Will Indicate the Pacific Con-of the Past and Present.

According to the design accepted the California building will be char

acteristic of the great Pacific coast

CALIFORNIA'S TAIR BUILDING.

State, picturing in its exterior the

California of the Padres and in its interior the California of to-day.

While the architect has closely fol lowed the old mission style, he has

interjected enough of the more ornate Moorish to relieve the somewhat somber effect of the old churches, and

he gives the required light and roominess. Therefore there is a charming simplicity of detail.

Outside there will be a clear story with a great, flat central dome as the

crowning feature and roof garden to

heighten the semi-tropical appearance. From the ground to the caves

will be fifty feet and to the highest point of the roof proper sixty-five

feet, while the elevation of the dome

will be eighty feet. Those portions of the roof not devoted to the garden

will be closely copied after the quaint adobe buildings of the early Spanish

rial of the walls is to be wood, treated with some sort of cement and worked

into a close imitation of the vellow-

ish-gray adobe of the old days. On the four corners and flanking the dome will be towers designed after

tlie mission belfries and in them will

be swung some of the old Spanish

bells which have outlived the Padres and their crumbling churches.

LUCKY BALDWIN'S DAUGHTER.

The Millionaire's Partner Predicts a Rec onciliation Within Marcy Days,

Stern Papa Baldwin stormed and swore when his pretty little daughter

Anita ran away and married her cousin George. He proposed to shut her out of his heart and his fortune

at one and the same fell stroke, and all that sort of thing, but Anita has

always been the apple of the old man's

eye, and his partner, George Christie, predicts that she will be as firmly in

his good graces as she ever was, and

ANITA BALDWIN.

that George will be given charge of the Hotel Baldwin within the next

three months. Christie is a typical Californian of

the bluff, hale and hearty type and has long been a licutenant of the man with the lucky hand. He nearly al-

reporters.

other property as well.

with her and George's pictures

rather enjoys it."

JUNGE BANBORN.

make a heroine of her, and that she

THE NEW CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Ion. Walter H. Sanborn, of Minnesota Recently Appointed.

Among recent nominations sent to

the Senate by President Harrison is

that of Walter H. Sanborn, of Minne-sota, to be United

school during the winters. In 1863 he attended Dartmouth College,

where he was admitted to the bar the

following year, and began practice. Sanborn was elected to the City

where he graduated with the highe

States Circuit Judge

for the Eighth Judi-

cial Circuit. Judge

Samborn is a resident

of St. Paul He was

brought up on his father's farin, at-

tending the district

born at Epsom, N.
H., in 1845, and was

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be found—A Learned and Concise Beview of the

Delight in God's House. The lessons for Sunday, May 8, may be found in Pealins 84: 1-12.

The lessons for Sunday, May 8, may be found in Panina 84: 1-12.

A psalm of God's house. What better time than this to sing it? The sanctuary is not esteemed by the world as it deserves to be. There are all too many empty pews; there is not the reverence for the sacred piace that ought to be observed. Whose fault is 1? Not wholly the world's. Are Unistains caring for God's house as they should-frequenting it, loving it, reverencing it? Is it pleasant and aminable to the people of God? Only those who can say by their actions, "I was glad when they said unto me. Let us go into the house of the Lord" and effectively give the invitation, "Comp thou with us, and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel."

MHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Amiable or pleasant. Douay: lovely. Used of human affection at Isa. 5:1 and Fa 45, In the inscription: "a song of loves."—Tabernacle. Literally, habitation, where God lives. —Lord of hosts. Probably referring to the assembly of the angels on high. The-word hosts significs assembly. Longeth. A strong word, meaning in its first signification to turn pale. —Fainteh Sittl' shonger, to fail or expire. —Orlett, Still shonger, to fail or expire. —Orlett, out. The cilmax of the verse, to shout, as of a note of despuir, a death cry. —The living God. Hebrew. God. the Diving.

Swallow, Suggestively, from the verb to whirl. —For herself. Emphatic, as if in coutrast with his own hunted soul.—It in the original. So renedered in the Douay, It is, as it were, the agonized cry spoken of in v. 2.

In v. 2

Blessed are they. We understand this to refer to that which has just been spoken of in v. 3. David longs to be as the little birds that live in God's house.—Still praising, 1 e., they will keep on praising—have opportunity to praise God all the

praising, 1.e., they will keep on praising —have opportunity to praise God all the time. Blessed is the man. Accent the word man, in contrast with the birds of the air. —Strength. The word means firmness, ostablishment of. Set my feet on a rook and establishment of. Set my feet on a rook and establishment of. Set my feet on a rook and establishment of. Set my feet on a rook and establishment of. Set my feet on a rook and establishment of the word in whose heart are the ways of them. An obscure passage. The curious rendition of the Douay is: "Ain his heart he hath disposed to ascend by steps." Literally: The highways (i.e., of God) are in their heart. Brea. A tree called the weeping balsum like our weeping willow, perhaps, suggestive of gloom. —A well. Suggestive of gloom. —A well. Suggestive of the opposte, i.e., by and refreshing. The word means a place of springs. —The rain, i. a., the spring-rain, from the vorb, to floods obliterating the ordinary little land-nurks. The Reviston reads it, covereth with blessing, as if from barak; but the same word as in y. 3. Here it means force, power, often applied to an army. Donny puts it from virtue to virtue. His grice to grace, or glory to glory. —In Zion. Placed last in the vorse in the Hebrew and should be in the translation, h. e., before God in Zion.

De in the translation, i. e., beauty Goa in Zion.

Prayer. The word for intercessory petition.—Selah. Kirkpatrick in the Cambridge Bible considers this a mere musical annotation, but certainly suggestive also of climax in the sentiment.

O God, our shield. Wrongly punctuated as we take it. The Hebrew is, our shield behold, O God. An appeal to God to behold the shield itself, the object of the verb. It is the same as what immediately follows: Look upon the face of thing anotated.

anointed.

I had rather be a door-keeper. The
Douny gives us the literal rendirion here. I
have chosen to be an abject. The word
ioor-keeper refers to a menial who waits at

door-keeper refers to a menial who waits at the door, ready to spring forward at his master's biddlum.

The Lord God is a sun and shield. It is probably this passage that influenced the king James' readering at v. 9. If however, the Scripture here be considered Messianic, there is no difficulty, Christ also is Lord and God. (Ps. 2: 7, cf. Acts 33: 33.)

Grace. Favor from God.—Glory, manifected favor.

Trusted Other meanings of this interesting word are, to be open to confide, hence, to be secur.

WHAT THE LESON TRACHES.

mantiested favor.

Trusted: Other meanings of this interesting word are, to be opene to confide, hence, to be secur.

What the LESON TEACHES.

My flesh crieth out. Thank God we can do this nuch. The flesh can cry out at cannot of itself discover God. or reach God: but it can cry out for the living God. Blind Barthness did as much in his blindness: and it led him out of duriness into light. Behold the simplicity of the plan of salvation—weakness appealing to strength. First David's soul is weak with longing, then when strength is wholly gone and he faints in his conscious impotency the cry goes up. It is the cry of need and that cry is always heard. "When I said, my foot slippeth—thy mercy. O Lord, held me up." So spake Peter, his foot slipping in the waters, "Lord, savo or I perish!" So cried the publican, "Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner!" Friend, If is your only hope, and it is within his power right now. When the flesh cries out in weakness the Spirit answers in strength.

Biessed are they that dwell in thy house. David seems to us here to have come upon the deserted alters in the wilderness. Ho looks in upon the neglected sanctuary and lo, the little birds have made their nests about the holy place. "Thine alturs!" he cries, "O Lord of hosts, my king and my God!" And then speaking, more calm'y, he says: "How blessed are these that dwell (make their abdee) in thy house. They shall be all the time praising thee!" No wonder he adds with fervency. "How happy the man whose strength is in thee!" and then, as if to make it note plain, in the heart of such God's highways are." To dwell with God and have God dwell with us, wait besedness can compare with it? Enoch dwelt there. He walked with God, he still walks with God, Is it not Moody who says it? she took a long walk one day, and he has not compare with it? Enoch dwelt there. He walked with God, he still walks with God, is litheness can compare with it? Enoch dwelt there he come the showers or the locate. There are pools freheas some of these mere depressions w

ways accompanies him in his Eastern trips and is well known to Chicago Anita and her sister, a Mrs. Har-old, are the only two immediate heirs of their father's vast fortune. To them in ordinary course would descend the old man's many millions. The friend knew that in Baldwin's will, as it stands now, Anita was to receive the Santa Anita ranch of 65,-000 acres, worth over \$3,000,000, and The millionaire brought George Baldwin out four years ago from near Crawfordsville, Ind., and put him beaind his hotel desk. Until that time

he had never had any experience in any elerical place. He had been brought up on a farm, and was quite uncultivated and unused to the ways of the world. He was always a polite, quiet young man, however, and he soon shed his ill-fitting clothes and, properly and neatly attired at the hands of the fushionable tailor, he made quite a handsome appearance, for he is naturally good-looking.

"Miss Anita," said a friend of the family, "is of a romanticturn. That's why she married on a tug. I think she thought all this publication in the postpapers of the element. the newspapers of the elonement.

> Next Lesson: "A Song of Praise." Ps Near 103: 1-22. Subjects of Thought.

A roon man with a single handful of flowers heaped the alms-bowl of Bud-dha, which the rich could not fill with ten thousand bushels. You can indeed carry into the realm

of the external your beautiful ideals All that is necessary is persistence in this idea: My word shall prosper in the thing whereunto I send it.

Work and wages, the two prime necessities of man! It is a pity they should ever be disjoined; but of the two, if one must be dispensed with, it is really wise to say at heart: Be it the wages, then.

THAT which befits us, embosomed in beauty and wonder as we are, is courage and cheerfulness and the endeavor to realize our aspirations. Shall not the heart which has received so much trust the power by which it lives?

FREEDOM and paradise are not be-hind, but before us. Not life itself, but the deviation from life, is disease; life rodors in 1867. He then entered a law office in Massachusetts. In the spring of 1870 he went to St. Paul, is sacred: life is our aspiration, the ideal is sacred; the is our aspiration, the least our affections, our engagements, which will one day be fulfilled; our virtues, a step toward greater. It is blasphemy to pronounce a word of contempt or langer against it. Council in 1878, in 1885, in 1998, and

A BRIDGE OF SIZE.

no of the Greatest Structures of Mode

Times to Span the Thames. London Bridge will be relieved of

large part of its burden of traffic. when the sightly new structure shown on this page is completed. Already work on the towers is well advanced, and thousands of work-men are hurrying it to completion. The great structure will cross the s near the Tower of Landa and is therefore, to be known as the Power Bridge.

The illustration shows the bridge open. When it is closed the two eaves of the opening span, each



velghing 950 tons, are let down by counter-balance weights to the level of the bridge, thirty feet above high water. A hundred feet above the oridge level is another roadway for foot passengers, who will taken up by elevators

taken up by elevators in the towers whenever the bridge is open and travel below is impeded. The side spans are 270 feet wide with a headway above high wide with a headway above high water of from 20 to 27 feet; the foun dations are 60 feet below high water mark and 27 feet below the bed of their plunder they found \$150 in cash the river, and the bridge has a sectional area of waterway of 20,046. They left the latter on the barn floor. square feet as compared with the 19.

300 square feet of London bridge.
The total length of the bridge and abutments is 940 feet, and of the bridge and approaches 2.640 feet, while the steepest gradient of approach is only 1 in 40. That of Longary and the steepest gradient of approach is only 1 in 40. That of Longary and the steepest gradient of approach is only 1 in 40. That of Longary and the steepest gradient of approach is only 1 in 40. That of Longary and the steepest gradient of approach is only 1 in 40. That of Longary are steeped as the steepest gradient of approach is only 1 in 40. That of Longary are steeped as the square feet as compared with the 19.

At the Alpena hatchery no less than 30,000,000 whitesish eggs were placed in the jars and 20,000,000 more were sent to other hatcherles in the State, Reily water has bothered them somewhat at Alpena, but the little fellows are now coming forth at the rate 1,000,000 per day. while the steepest gradient of approach is only 1 in 40. That of London bridge is 1 in 27. It will thus be seen that the bridge, when completed will be one of the most remarkable in the world, spanning as it does what is perhaps the busiest waterway on

Some 31,000,000 brick, 70,500 cubic yards of concrete, 19,500 tons of coment, 235,000 cubic feet of granite and other stone, and 15,000 tons of iron and steel are to be used in its construction. Attached to the bridge will also be two steam pumping en-gines for hydraulic machinery, each 360 horse power; eight large hydraulic engines and six accumulators, and hydraulic elevators for passengers. It will cost \$3.500,000.

Escaped from Justice.

Prof. Lloyd Morgan says that his first experience of South African death-dealing snakes was rather dis-turbing. One of his pupils brought him, in a large cigar-box, a "ring hals-slang," a deadly and courageous snake not uncommon at the Cape and turned it out on the veranda for the Professor's delectation. It was a spiteful little fellow, with an ominous hood, dark, glossy skin, and glistening brown eyes. It struck viciously at the cigar-box

held up before it, indenting the wood and moistening it with venom and saliva. I was anxious to dissect out the poison-gland and examine the faing of the snake, and my friend kindly presented the reptile to me, after first tying it up securely in the cigar-box.

After examining the fastenings I placed the box on the window-sill of my bed-room, which looked into the veranda, and left it there for the night. Next morning I procured a pan big enough to drown a small python, placed the eight-box therein, loaded it with bricks, and poured in water to the brim.

I gave the "ring-hals" three hours to get thoroughly drowned, removed the bricks, took out the hox, gently cut the string, lifted the lid—and the bricks, took out the box, gently the string, lifted the lid—and found that I had been soaking, with the utmost care, an empty eigar-box. It had been securely tied, and how a creature more than thrice the girth size County, vice George C. Covell, resigned. of my thumb had managed to escape

I leave the reader to imagine the letailed search of every cranny of our bedroom, on which my wife in-sisted. For several days every boot had to be hammered with a stick before it was put on. I stood on chairs and shook all varieties of garments test they should be occupied. No ring-hals was forthcoming. A weel afterward, however, he appeared in the kitchen, and I dispatched him it a more effectual manner than by frowning.

The Other War. In a county of Eastern Minnesot:

there lives one August Peterson, who has attained to the ripe old age o 106 years, saysa writer in Kate Field's Washington, Having outlived all is relatives and early friends, he has for many years, been a protege of the ounty. The poorhouse being too ounty. small to accommodate all the needy ones Mr. Peterson, with many others, was farmed out to families that re eived so much per month to pay for their keeping. Recently, however, the old poorhouse was destroyed by are and replaced by a capacious modern building, which would accommo late all. When changed to his new noine the old gentleman was treated o a nice warm bath. "My sakes, but hat feels good," he said. "It's the fust bath I've hed sence the war, when I were in the hospital." "So on was in the rebellion was you? isked the attendant. "The rebaylion? isked the centenarian in mild sur-prise: "Bless ye, no sir: not that car-the other one, in 1812. And ne looked at the 50 year-old man with an injured but compassionate air, as though he pitied but pardoned is youthful verdancy.

A New-Enterprise

The first consignment of camel skins ever brought to this country cached New York recently. It cona onic, shipped from Aden to a firm ship to the increase in th sisted of five bales, thirteen skins in

#### NEWSOFOUROWNSTATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Weekly Crop Report-Extensive Fire at Saginaw-Hatching One Million White-fish Each Day-Big Deal in Standing Timber-Fooled the Burglurs.

From Far and Near.

WM. O. HUNTINGTON, an old pioneer Benzie County, died, aged 81 years. He had been ill a long time. JACKSON people are superintending the work of excavating for the founda-

tions for their public building.

A 5-YEAR-OLD son of James Black, of Benzonia, drank corrosive sublimate and died two hours later in terrible agony.

AT Amy, Oakland County, Hattie De-lamiter, an 8-year-old girl, was caught on a swiftly revolving shaft and whirled to death.

THE papers in the suit of Alexander Laundry vs. The City of Saginaw for \$10,000 damages for the loss of a leg will be amended and a suit begun for

THE Saginaw Lodge of Elks have lected James Stewart delegate and deorge A. Reynolds alternate to the Grand Lodge, which meets in Buffalo

June 15. TWO CATTLE killed and several badly injured, was the result of a car load of live stock consigned to the Turnbull Beef Company, of Chicago, being derailed near Chesaning.

The application for space in Jackson Park, Chicago, for a Michigan logging camp has been granted, and the necessary building will be erected by the Committee on Lumber Exhibits.

T. E. Dorr has sold to Col. A. T. Bliss of Baginaw 17,000,000 feet of standing pine lumber, a farm of over 200 acres and four miles of logging railroad on Bluff Creek, Midland County, The consideration is reported at \$15,000.

day. WM. FILEY, who was stolen from his parents in Jackson County, by the Indians, when he was but 5 years old, has just returned, after an absence of thirty years. He was obliged to tramp and beg from door to door to get back. Civilization is good enough for him.

The extensive boller plant of Wildman Bros., at Saginaw, was totally destroyed by fire, considerable difficulty being experienced in keeping the flames from epreading to adjacent buildings, as the structure was a frame one and burned very fiercely. It is estimated that the total loss is about \$22,500, on which there is an incurrence of \$13,700.

which there is an insurance of \$13,700

The firm say a new brick building be erected at an early date. THE Michigan Weather Service weekly crop report shows the mean daily temperature for the past week to have been 40 3-10 degrees, or 6 3-10 below the normal. The average rainfall was 37-100 inch, or 19-100 below the average. The sunshine was equal to the average Inch, or 19-109 below the average. The sunshine was equal to the average amount. Wheat is still looking well, but the low temperature has prevented material progress. Oats are being sown, and in some localities farm work is being rapidly pushed. Fruit prospects, still continue excellent. It has been cold in northern counties, but favorable to make sugar making. All crops are to maple sugar making. All crops are in favorable condition to thrive well with warmer weather.

S. H. BRISTOL, a veteran of the war, died at Galesburg. An Episcopal church is to be erected at Vulcan, Menominee County, this

season.

MERBILL, FIFIELD & Co.'s grain ele-vator at Bay City, Mich., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$75,600.

AUDITOR GENERAL STONE, regarding this rumored determination to decline a renomination, said: "Yes, it is true My physician informs me that I am in idition to withstand the excitement no condition to withstand the excitement incident to a political campaign and the holding of an important public office. I believe it to be for the best interests of the party to make this decision public at this early day. I assure you," he said, "I have no other cause to retire from political life except my failing health."

Deep to the yieldity of East Taylor.

HARVEY TUTTLE'S furniture store at Cheboygan was partly destroyed by

Cheboygan was partly destroyed by fire.
Loss, \$2,000; partly insured. Origin
unknown.
ABOUT 200 Saginaw citizens, composed mostly of the sporting element,
with a goodly contingent of city and
county officials, including a number of
Aldermen, tramped and rode some two
miles beyond the city, limits the other
night to attend a naive first between night to attend a prize fight between two light-weight bruisers, Geo. Johnson two light-weight bruisers, Geo. Johnson and Louis Beatly, for a purse of \$50. The principals were about to enter the ring whea Sheriff Prendergast dropped from the clouds and put a quietus upon further proceedings by stating that the men should not face each other with two-ounce gloves. Strong efforts were made to get the genial John to allow the mill to proceed under the protext of sparring for points, but he was inexorable, and while the discussion was going on the fellows who sold the tickets. able, and while the discussion was going on the fellows who sold the tickets,
which were \$1 apiece, skipped with most
of the cash. A sorry and disappointed
party of sports trudged wearily back to
the city without seeing a single knock
down or drop of gore.

Ar Kalamazoo Mrs. Clara Israel be-

AT Kalamazoo Mrs. Clara Israel began a sult in the Circuit Court for digner as the course from her husband, Joseph Israel, who is very wealthy. She alleges infidelity at specified times and places and asks for ulimony and the custody of her two little daughters.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ELLIS has decided that the new general tax law repeals act 124 of the laws of 1889, which exempted the stock of all building and loan associations that were organized under State laws from taxation as well as other sureties of the association. The Stocks of those organizations are new taxable.

George De Forrest, of Oakley, at-

GEORGE DE FORREST, of Oakley. at-GEORGE DE FORREST, of Cakley, attempted to shoot Charley Ford, colored, of that place, while at work in Spiegles' sawmill. He snapped a revolver twice at Ford, but it failed to discharge, and George, who had got the idea that Ford had tried to poison him, is now in the County Jail at Saginaw.

At the instance of William E. Magill, State Commissioner of Insurance, F. O. Kelly, a prominent insurance agent of

Kelly, a prominent insurance agent of Lansing, was arrested on a charge of soliciting insurance for the Industrial Benefit Association of Syracuse, N. Y.,

Effect of the Plow out the Melsture the Soil-A Milking Yard Conveniencetrow to Make a Wagon Jack Poultry

THE FARM



THE plow has no small effect on the moisture of the soil. It found the Illinois prairies, for example, covered with water; but breaking up the soil inensed drainage has been much reduced. In Kansas the plow has in creased the

creased capillarity of the soil has better regulated the amount of moisture out of danger from being upset in it. Of course other agencies were at work in both cases; but the part done by the plow is none the less real or important.

But by keeping the desired point in the markers for Training Colts.

But by keeping the desired point in view in plowing, and plowing accordingly, we may multiply the effect of the plow on the moisture in the soil, either to reduce or increase the amount. If there is an excess, then we are to plow in such a way as to favor the escape of water. The most convenient method of plowing is to plow around the outside of the field or of the field. But on flat land driving colts should never know how much strength he has until he knows how to use it. If he once runs away he is never a safe horse afterward and, while he may to all appearances forget it, there will come a time than a round the outside of the field damage. The harness for breaking and driving colts should never know how much strength he has until he knows to way as to favor the example he is never a safe horse afterward and, while he may to all appearances forget it, there will come a time than a round the margin of the field, damming the water on the field. If we divide such land into all possible emergencies. A straight-bar, bit, is good enough for a steady thought of the field on the water on the field and safe in the center, throwing the furrow in, the water he is nover a safe horse afterward and, while he may to all appearances forget it, there will come a time the damage. The harness for training Cots. view in plowing, and plowing accordnarrow lands and begin in the center, throwing the furrow in, the water not only can, but since it must run down bill, it must drain to the numerous kinds of bits that are easy ditches along the fields. On flat land when a horse is steady, but so made there is no danger of gullies by makthe land furrow at the same each year. On land more rolling, gullies may be avoided by moving the land furrow a little to either side each year; this is easily done by making the outside lands narrower or wider.

light soil, should be plowed in the opposite way. They are apt to lack and the Ayrshire for rougher pastures mositure, because the water so readily where a large quantity of milk in and rapidly flows off that much of it proportion to size and of good quality and the does not sink into the soil; and the rope parts of the hills, at least, are usually far above the influence of the fitted for domestic use because of the fitted for domestic use because of the met of the fit globules. ground water. In plowing such fields we must also consider their appuess we must also consider their appuess to wash and gully, especially when for persons in health. It is to they are in cultivated crops. It is same reason unusually well suited to bear transportation, and the cow problem. they are in contracted cross-harc to keep these fields up, because of the carrying away of the soil. It, in plowing, we throw the furrow out tion to her opportunities. each year, we soon have an embank-ment around the margin. This will break the force of the currents from the higher ground, retard the flow of slip-noose, in the end. Put this over the water, and thus give it more time, the upper jaw of a hog just back of to sink into the soil. The embank- the tusks, hitch the cord to a post, ment will also soon catch the greater and the hog will pull back and squeal, part of the soil brought down from but can be held or led at case. above, and by this means will be in Strike a hog on the nose, or throw creased in extent and effectiveness. him down, and he will open his lustead of the soil being carried off the month. A hog's nose is more sensifield and lost, it is deposited on an tive than its head ever-widening strip. This strip, thus fertilized from above, will not need manure; and twice the former amount may be applied to the higher ground. Thus this higher ground also will be for sheep, enriched, and for the further reason KERP you that the wash from it is less.

It is desirable that the furrows should run up and down the hill, although some prefer the opposite. But the water will cut across the furrows and make deeper gullies than when each furrow affords an exit for the comparatively small amount falling on it. It may be necessary, there-fore, to plow each year a headland along the foot of the hill. To hold the embankment well in place, seed dition rapidly on pasture, the margin—the fence row or the Good feed is of course required for bank of the stream—well to grass fattening animals, but it won't give The soa will hold firm, and the grass will eatch much of the soil brought over. It is apparent, that by so plowing, the foot of the incline is being constantly raised, bringing the land nearer to a level and hence more favorable to an ample supply of mois-ture in the soil; while, the loss from washing and gullying is greatly reduced.—John M. Stahl, in American Agriculturist.

Home-Made Wagne Jack following is a description of wagon jack I made for my own use, and which I find to fill the place of an expensive shop-made one to perfection. A is a piece of 2x4 scant-ling about 4 feet long; 18 inches from end make mortise for B, also one near



length to suit height of wheels. 28 incaes high with two notches chicks of the opposite color, to their cut open below and hooking own. I mixed the eggs, they hatched above to catch D when wheel is part white and part black chicks, and raised and D, lowered. D. is 12x3 at 1 had no more trouble with my hen's cut to fit notch at C.—E. M. Inman,

in Practical Farmer. Top Dressing Mowing Lands Upon most farms there are some fields of permanent moving that are continued from year to year in grass. Because these give a fair return is no reason why they should be neglected, although if unfed and no aftermati is removed, they may not suffer at all by the continual cropping. If a very light top dressing of well pulyerized manure is occasionally applied, its effects upon succeeding crops is almost magical. An application of ashes also shows its influence in an increased growth and in causing a luxuriant growth of clover where there was none before. More hay means more manure, and more ma-

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

provides a very neat and desirable place in which to set the milk until all the cows are milked. The lower shelf makes a good receptacle for the milking-stools, and, by the way, milking-stools ought to be made for the the fertility of the eggs. Of purpose intended, and not by the grains, buckwheat should not



SHELTER FOR MILKING TOOLS.

moisture in the soil. Breaking pail, as many do, for milking is not such a pleasant task that the milker should have a torturous seat while performing the operation. has allowed more should have a torturous seat while perof the rain to penetrate and the in- forming the operation. This shelter keeps the rain from the milk, and

Barness for Training Colts.

horse but it cannot be depended, on with fractious animals. There are numerous kinds of bits that are easy as to hold the horse when he tries to place run.

For Rough Lands.

Whatever careful tests have been made, it appears to have been demr, this is easily done by making onstrated that Jerseys or Guernseys wild make butter more cheaply. The fields, frequently having a Holstein is for rich lands, where quality is a secondary consideration, and the Ayrshire for rougher pastures small size of most of the fat globules, for children and invalids as well as for persons in health. It is for the

> Bow to Hold a Hog for Kinging, Etc. Provide a small, stout cord, with a

Live Stock Notes.

Cross-BRED lambs ripen quickly. Good clover makes the best pasture

KEEP your watering troughs scrupulously clean. Bureps combine the characteristics of individuals.

REGULAR feeding makes animals more content. Ir is easier to count the profits

Ir you keep poor stock, expect to be poorly kept yourself.

than to make them.

SHEEP ought to get into a good con-

Good feed is of course required for much profit unless you combine it with good care.

A DOLLAR saved in food is often two dollars lost in growth.\_\_ impacted stomach been caused by need of water.

carcass that is round and smooth. Pur enough good blood in the sheep to get the best returns from their pro-

ducts. PROF. HUNTER NICHOLSON offers this suggestive advice, the force of which lies in the application of it: "Sell nothing for breeding purposes that real world not have."

that you would not buy." THE POULTRY-YARD.

Mix the Eres. If you raise light and dark breeds

mix the eggs when setting so the hens will not make you trouble when they hatch. I raised white and, black the other end for C. B is 2x4 and that if I set eggs under one hen pro-For ducing white chicks and black under my wagon it is 22 inches from bottom another, they would own none other of A to top for D (wheels low), than the white or black chicks they with open mortise in top of D. C is hatched and would pick and often kill larger end and 5 teet long, with hole fighting, each other's broods. Variety 8 inches from end, at B, for pin, and of feed will of course promote diges tion and increase growth. If early broilers and a good market is desired, they must be hatched early and pushed from the start. If you want them for your own use and do not want to take any extra time in preparing for them or feeding them more than is usually done, you can do so, but need not expect such good results. My neighbors consider that money can be made raising chickens upon the farms and selling to the grocers at even low figures, say two or three dollars per dozen. It is not such a chore to look after a flock of chicks if there is a love for the work, but neglect of this branch of the farm is not to be commended .- Prairie

On the care of poultry the North-Miss Bullion never wears the same west Agriculturist says that the hens dress twice. Miss De Pink (rival that are given a variety of food, and belle)—Yes, that is true, and I under-Milling Yard Convenience. are not over-fat, will lay eggs that stand she has a different so it requires out a little time to should natch, if the male is vigorous, for every day in the week. are not over-fat, will lay eggs that stand she has a different set of teeth

make a shelter like that shown in the Fresh meat gives vigor to the laying SOME SPRING STYLES. accompanying sketch from the Amer- nens, and a more measured ican Agriculturist, and it certainly is fed the hens will more than pay ican Agriculturist, and it certainly is fed the hens will more than pay accompanying sketch from the Amer- hens, and if more meat and less corn for the difference in the price of meat in the increased number of eggs laid. The male should have a little meat once a day if possible, as it will greatly add to his vigor and increase Of the utilization of some old box, keg, or overlooked in the change of diet, and a good mess of scalded chopped hay should be allowed daily.

Providing Water for Ducks. Ducks that are kept in yards where there are no ponds, need a large quantity of water. The troughs should be very large, so as to allow several bucketfuls of water to be poured in, or the work of filling smaller troughs frequently will entail too much labor. Ducks not only drink water freely, but they waste a large portion by throwing it out of the trough on the ground. Keep only a few adult ducks unless you can provide water but with little difficulty.

Paultry Pickings.

ONE rooster and ten hens are nough for breeding.

PULLETS that are just beginning to lay are not good setters. EXTRA large or odd-shaped eggs

should not be used for hatching. FASTEN a small box to the side the house to hole oyster shells, ground bone or grit.

poultry an exclusive grain diet; they need more bulky food. ONE advantage with ducks about the yard and garden is that they do not scratch, although they are vora-

Ar no time is it desirable to feed

cious eaters It requires an average of ten pounds of grain to feed incubator chickens ten weeks. At first they will need less than one pound a week and at last more.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

Bints for Housecleaning.

The most satisfactory way to clean wall paper is with bread a day old but not old enough to crumble badly or fresh enough to be doughy when used. If the paper is not very much soiled it may be dusted and rubbed down with a soft hand mon made of cotton yarn. Remember in using the mop or bread to take even downward strokes, one following the edge of the

other, so as to cover finally the whole.

To remove spots from furniture, an old authority says: "Rub them vigorously with sweet oil and turpen-tine. When the spots are removed tine. When the spots are removed the furniture may be washed with warm, not hot, soap suds, and pol-ished with a little crude oil or petroleum."

The best way to renovate old feathers is to put them from the tick into a barrel of hot suds. They should be shaken out under the water after thoroughly washing them in two or three barrels of suds. Rinse them thoroughly. Spread them on a clean sheet on the floor in a small, warm room after wringing them thoroughly in a cloth to extract all the moisture that can be take out in this way. Leave them over night to dry on the sheet, then remove them to another and beat them with a stick, tying a well over the face and head to prevent breathing the fluif of the feathers that rises. In a few days the feathers will be fine and dry. They can also be dried by putting them in a bag of white mosquito netting, hanging them in the sun and turning and beating them occasionally. If one lives near a steam renovating establishment it is better; to send the pillows there, as they only charge 50 cents a pillow to renovate them.

To clean marble mix a little whiting with a strong solution of washing soda and a little dissolved soap. Lay the mixture on the marble with a brush, and let it remain for half an hour, then wash it off, using a scrubbing brush and flannel, with a little alcohol to polish up the marble. Old pots and kettles that have become stained or have an odor may be immersed in cold suds and boiled, when they will come out as good as new.

For the Cook,

SOFT GINGERBREAD. - One egg, onefourth cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, onehas half cup of sour milk, one level teapeen caused by need of water: spoonful of soda, spices to taste and. For mutton the butcher seeks a one and one-half cups of flour. Bake in a sheet, not in a thick loaf.

Brown Bread, -The following is given by a correspondent of an ex-change and vouched for as reliable. For a good loaf take one quart of Indian meal, one pint of graham, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of sait, one heaping teaspoonful of soda. Use buttermilk to make a moderate batter and steum four hours

BOILED APPLES WITH SYRUP Halve and remove the cores of a half dozen nice apples, leaving the skins on. Boll till tender in sufficient water to cover them. Take out with a fork into a glass dish. Add to the itice three or four slices of a large lemon: boil for ten or fifteen minutes sweeten to taste; then pour over the apples, and cool. This is a change rom the ordinary bakes apple.

Lack of Economy in Americans.

Americans, whether rich or poor, know but little more about economy in food than an equal number of savages Some families must breakfast either or beefsteak or mutton chops; others will serve just as much meat, and make it just as palatable, at a quarter of the expense of choice cuts, because they know how to cook. Temperament has much influence on the larder. Excitable peoole will eat twice as much without satisfying their hunger, as those of bet-ter physical balance, yet they will not do more work. Some wives will save the price of a ton of coal by re-making for one of the children an oldddress or suit of clothes; some others, seeming to be destitute either of tact, skill or inclination, must buy everything new or go without. Economy is a science which quite a number of men and women have mastered by close observation and diligent practice; others do not seem to know of its existence.—New York of its existence.-New York

Herald. Mr. NICEFELLO-I am told that

STREET DRESSES. NO

Tallor-Mudes Especially Aftest Lou Tones—Thin Materials Will Be in De-mand—Foulards and Crepes do Chine Popular with Young People.



CERTAIN fash, ionable tailor of this city, being re-monstrated with for charging such an exorbitant price for a pair of trousers, raplied that there was no help for it, as only every other wair was paid for writes our Nev York correspondent. This is a severe commentary upon human van-ity, but I opine that you would have difficulty in finding

a woman who, in spite of her love of dress, would be willing to strut about in plumes acquired so dishonestly. True, there is a legend that a certain dashing society woman, when threatened with an action at law for a dress ordered four years

roman, when threatened with an action at law for a dress ordered four years previously, replied: "How tidiculous! I wore the dress out years ago!"
April showers have brought May flowers with a vengeance, and the summer girl bids fair to require a table all to herself in order that she may wear her hat into the dining-room. But street dresses show no tendency to run to showy materials. The tallor-mades, especially, affect low tones, such ha dove gray, slate, suede, culr, and putty. I notice that there is always an elegant simplicity about these street gowns. I notice that there is always an elegant simplicity about these street gowns. For instance, the bottom of the skirt has three or four rows of stitching and there is on the underside a bias of velvot to hold it up. For young people foulards and creeps de chine figured with all sorts of dowers will be favorite summer fabrics. There will be a craze for thin materials, you may depend upon it.

If you are fond of something a bit eccentric, you will find it in my initial



BLACK SATIN AND LACE

iflus ration, a very pretty negligee made up in Turkish stuff. You cut the breadths bias at the top, in order to form the pleats and train, and the side are also bias above the waist. You don't make the usual gores, but substitute very would one at the waist, and don't make the usual gores, but substitute very small ones at the waist, and there must be material enough on the right to make the fold over. Cut the left side as usual, and finish with a velvet rever. On the right the rever is sewed on with reversed seam. The cascade in jabot style may be of surah or crepe de chino. There is a straight collar, and pocket flaps and cuffs are of velvet.

collar, and pocket flaps and cuffs are of volvet.

Some doubting souls might deny that there is such a thing for a woman as a sunny side of 50, but I need only instance the Princess of Wales, who still enjoys the reputation of being a handsomer woman than any one of her daughters. Certainly she is one of the best dressed women of this day and generation, and her taste is wonderfully correct. True, she has kept her slender figure, and that gives her a great advantage. In my second illustration I set before you n very handsame costume for the woman on the sunny side of 50—either side, for both sides of a hill may be sunny; it depends where the sun is. This gown is a black duchess satin, trimmed with jet and lace. The lace flounce, ornamented with bows of broad ribbon, extends around to the back breadth. The from of the skirt is set. extends around to the back. The front of the skirt is set breadth. The front of the spirt is set off its full length with a strip of yellow silk covered with lace. The corsage is pointed, front and back, and has pleated basques of lace. At the back the basques full scarf-like to the bottom of the skirt. The corsage is covered with jet embroidery, and there is a collarette of lace prayaged like a baries and set jet embronery, and there is a connected of lace arranged like a berina and set off with a jabot of yellow crepe de chine, below which there is a plastron of lace running to a point at the waist. The sleeves have deep lace cuffs. The princess form, either complete or ending with a bodice over blouse effects,



CLOTH RUN WITH RIBBON.

still holds its place of favor with young folks, especially when they have those slender figures now so popular. It does seem ridiculous to call a figure or a face fashionable, but we must choose a type for the summer girl, otherwise she will lose half her charm. In my third illustration you will find pictured a pretty house dress in woolen material run with ribbon. Of course it must be made ribbon. Of course it must be made You make the back and sides all of one piece. Their scams extend to

the bottom of the skirt and are very bias. The front is only partly made into the form of corsage and skirt, the corsage being composed of two parts, the yoke and blouse portion. The long flat lower sleeves are also run with the ribbon, and so are the yoke and collar. In order to keep the lining from showing in case the blouse were disarranged, you should bind the side seams with a strip of the material. The creage classes on the side. On the right of the

strip of the material. The corsage elees on the side. On the right of the yoke there are small bows of the ribbon. To secure clinging effects, skirt foundations are discarded, nor is 'tt necessary with woolens that can hold themselves up, to line the whole skirt; a deep false hem is sufficient. Nor is the barlayeuse made any longer of muslin, preference being given to plain silk flounces of the same color as the skirt; scalloped with a pinking machine. The tendency is still to lessen the fullness of the skirt at the bottom, without disturbing the train, but care must be taken

turbing the train, but care must be taken not to get it too scant, for the effect is very bad. I don't see so many velvet jackets, the woolen sack matching the



GAUZY EFFECTS

color of the dress being greatly affected.
It should have broad govers, and open
on a jabot or chemisette of silk gauze in
a bright color, to lighten up the street

on a jabot or chemisette of silk gauze in a bright color, to lighten up the street costume.

Gauzy effects are to be one of the modish fads of the coming season, which, by the way, are very becoming to the girl of sesthetical type, giving her the dreamy and unsubstantial look which many prefer to the plump and rosy style of beauty. What with tulle gowns, gauze wraps and chiffon trimmed hats, the summer girl will seem at thines to be on this earth but not of it. In my fourth libustration you will find pictured the appropriate style in which to wear one of these flumy wraps entwined around the neck. The hat, too, is prettily trimmed with chiffon.

In spite of threats of pout and panier, it is only too evident that, the cling age bell or umbrella skirt, is to hold its own, notwithstanding its being such a trying style for women who are inclined to be stout, and there seem to be hosts of them nowadays. The American woman no longer fits the type to which all foreigners think she belongs, namely, the tail, thin, angular and sharp-featured type. If may be that she has a handoned, the puritanical meagerness of diet, and hence the change in the national lights. tall, thin, angular and sharp-teatured type. It may be that she has abandoned the puritanical meagerness of diet, and hence the change in the national figure. Anyway, the elinging bell skirt calls for appropriate foot trimming, either narrow or broad box pleader ruckies, Vandyko flounces, with fillings of line in cascades, old-fashloned ruckies, made by three runnings of a band of material with the raw edges tuned inward, or plain bars of velvet topped and edged with plash and covered with lace. Fancy trimmings, too, are much in vegue, such as imitation feather, pleated velvet, passementerie braids and jet, and there is no tendency to mix these styles of trimming.

In my last illustration you will find a correct delinention of a very stylish afternoon costume, the bottom of the skirt of which is in a striped-woolen material, having one of the elected velvet ruckings around its border, impartices as the correct deline of the correct of th

vet ruchings around its border, impart-ing a very refined air to the gown. The skirt must have the requisite glove-fit



over the hips, and the back breadth be cut so bias as to prevent any show of pleats. The velvet corsage has a round yoke, which should be trimmed with yoke, which should be trimmed with passementerie. The back pieces flare somewhat below the waist. They have no seam, and are made full enough to form a box-plent in the middle, and must be trimmed with the same galloon as the fronts and basques of the jacket. The pleated front of the waist should be neede up over a buckraw lining. The made up over a buckram lining. The hat worn with this charming spring tollet is of black lace, with bows of yel-low and like ribbon, and with a sprig of

low and lilac ribbon, and with a sprig of lilac for aigrette.

You can't go amiss in ordering your summer dresses made up with vests and waistcoats, sometimes made full and covered below the waist with lace or net bibs, or else plain silk vests, fastening invisibly on one side and set off with ounuments set hand or brace-wise. ornaments set band or brace-wise. The corselet, too, accentuating, as it does, the wasp-like smallness of the fashionable waist, is sure to be extremely popular. I saw a very stylish skirt and corselet made up in changeable green silk over a nun's waist of white silk gauze. The effect was a bit eccentric, but in summer modes are ant to run. gauze. The effect was a bit eccentric lut in summer modes are apt to run i bit wild.

A STRANGER who tarried at the house of Jacob Prinkey, a rich farmer living near Uniontown, Ta, told how for three nights he had dreamed of a tree on the farm that was filled with money. Prinkey recognized the tree from the description and cut it down when heaving Prinkey recognized the tree from the description and cut it down, when heaps of shining coin fell out to the amount of \$4,000. The stranger could not carry his share. Prinkey gave him paper for it and as he rode away pressed him to come again. The next day an expert pronounced the coin to be a fine quality of pewter. The inexplicable thing about this taie is the idlocy of Mr. Prinkey.

A GERMAN physician, Dr. Krug, makes a nutritious cake for cattle out of wood fiber by chemically transforming the collulose of the wood into graps augar.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

mething that Will Interest the Juver ile Members of Every flousehold— Quaint Actions and Eright Sayings of Cute Children.

Father Gander's Melodles. Little BocPeep

Hus lost her sheep.
And behow where she'll find them!
Down in the shops—
As mutton chops—
With a porter-house steak behind them.
Harper's Young People.

His name was Phil Deane. He had

A Rogue of a Boy.

reat, laughing, brown eyes, and little, prying, brown fingers. He had, too, a sad, sad habit of not obeying. You shall hear what came of this. The story is as true as a story can be Phil and his papa and mamma were staying at Mr. Drew's farmhouse by the seashore when it happened, and Phil was 6 years old. One day, after digging sand awhile upon the beach the little boy trudged off behind the house to pull clover for Bessie, the sleek, red cow.

"That's right, Master Phil," called Mr. Drew from the barn, where he was painting a boat; "give my cow a

good supper."
"She eats pretty fast, T think," said Phil, stroking Bessie, of whom he was very fond. Then he frisked into the barn to

watch Mr. Drew at his work.
"Mustn't touch," cried Mr. Drew,
dipping his brush into the can of blue

paint beside him.
"Why mustn't I?" began Phil, but at that moment he spied something strange in the corner and ran to see

what it could be. It was a gun, left there by a neighbor who was coming back for it in a

short time.

"Mustn't touch," said Mr. Drew, without looking up. He had forgotten the gun. He thought the child had gone for the pitchfork.

"Why can't I take it?" asked Phil,

slyly laying hold of the gun.
"You're too little. You might hurt yourself," said Mr. Drew, still with-out raising his eyes, for now he heard Phil's father coming, and he thought

Mr. Deane could take care of his own little son.
"Poh! I'm oceans bigger'n I used to be. Mr. Drew noesn't know, said Phil to himself, lifting the heavy gun with a great effort and pointing it at

his father. "Look out, papa, I'm going to shoot," he cried out merrily, with his chubby brown finger upon the trigger. "Don't move, my son, don't move!" shouted his father, springing quickly

But even while he spoke the trigger snapped, and with a flash and a bang the gun went off. Phil saw something fall, and top-

pled over himself, shricking:
"I didn't mean to! O, I didn't mean to shoot papa! O! I was only Strange to say, Mr. Deane was not

harmed in the least.
"You might have killed me, my son. It's a mercy that you did not, he cried, hastening to snatch up the smoking gun. "You haven't hurt me, but—think of it, my little boy you have killed Mr. Drew's good old

Phil nearly cried his eyes out over the cow, and his papa gave Mr. Drew \$40 to buy another one, but that did ot make dear old Bessie alive again. No, that day's mischief could never be undone, but it taught little Phila lesson, that he has never forgotten. It taught the little meddler never to ouch what he had been told not to handle.-Penn Shirley, in Our Little

In the "Memoirs of Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt" we read this touching incident of her childhood:

It was the grandmother who was the first to detect the musical gifts of the child, and this detection left a profound impression on the child herself, as if she, too, then first made a discovery of what was in her, through the surprise which she found herself producing in others. The story formed her earliest distinct memory. Coming up from the country to the town, she was struck by the music of the through the street, and one day, when she fancied herself alone in the house, she crept to the piano, on which her half-sister used to practice her music, and, with one finger, strummed out for herself the fanfare which she had caught from the soldiers. But her grandmother was at hand, and; hearing the music, called out the name of the half-sister, whom she supposed it to be, and little Jenny, in terror at being found out, hid under the square piano. She was so small that she litted in perfectly, and the grandmother, getting no answer to her calls, came in to look, and presently discovered her and dragged her out and was astonished, and said: "Child, was that you?" And Jenny, in tears at her crime, confessed. but the grandmother looked at her deeply and in silence, and when the mother came back she told her, and said: "Mark my words, that child will bring you help."

An Obedient Princes

Some time ago an amusing little anecdote was related about the German Crown Prince while having a lesson in grammar from his tutor. One is now being told about the second son of the imperial couple, Prince The Emperor is exceedingly strict

about his sons' behavior at table. The other day little Prince Eitel Fritz, using his fingers instead of his knife and fork, was corrected by his father several times to no purpose. At last the Emperor's patience was xhausted, and he said: "Children who cat with their fingers

with their paws. If you use your fingers again you must go under the table, the proper place for little logs."
The little Prince did his utmost not.

are like little dogs who hold their

his fingers.
"March under the table," said his father.

Prince Eitel Fritz crept under as bidden. After a little while the directly or indirectly derived.

Emperor, thinking the Prince very quiet, lifted up the tablecloth, and peeped underneath. There sat little Prince Eitel Fritz undressed. His father asked him what he meant by

undressing himself. "Little dogs don't wear clothes, they only have skin," was the child's reply.

What Came After Supper Good old Uncle Henry and 4-vens old Ton, his nephew, were in conference. Asked how he put in his time the small boy began with breakfast,

the small boy began with breakfast, hurried overplay time to dinner, then through more play to supper, and then gaused in doubt.

"Well, Tom, what comes after supper?" asked his uncle. The boy's big exist looked fixedly into space, but his line never ridued. "Surelly something lips never moved. "Surely something comes after supper?" the elder reneated.

"Y-e-s," said Tom, with a reluctant

"Well, what is it?" "I get whipped, mostly."

Tiresome, but So Very Nice A pretty fan was presented to a little gial four years of age, and she, wishing to show her new treasure, hung it on her finger and hung it out at arm's length. A lady on entering the parlor was attracted by the peculiar attitude of the little girl, and finally said to fatiguing to hold out your arm in that way so long?" Said little Elsie in return, with a deep sigh: "Isn't it

A Little Mixed.

always fatiguing to be elegant?

"How old are you?" asked the gentleman who came to call.
"Five o'clock," answe answered May.-Harper's Young People.

An Obliging Walter.

The guests at an uptown family hotel have been annoved recently by the consequences of a litigation between the owners of the building and the manager, says the New York Times. The hotel is run about as usual, but the litigation precludes the purchase of any additional furni-ture and fixtures. When the plates, and cups, and saucers are chipped or broken there is no provision for their replacement while the lawsuits are pending. One of the guests, an ardent lover of Mocha, strenuously objected to drinking his coffee from a noteth cup. The waiter who attended his table chanced to be one of the obliging kind, and he brought from his private cabinet a new coffee cup edged with a broad band of gold and with the words "Love the Giver" intertwined with flowers. He explained that the cup had been presented to him years ago, but he had plained that the cup had been pre-sented to him years ago, but he had never used it. The favored guest, not desiring to hart the waiter's feelings, made use of the gaudy cup. A few days thereafter, however, the waiter dropped it and broke it. The next morning coffee was served to the favored guest in a plain white mug labeled in blue letters on the

front, "A Nice Shaver," "What is this?" asked the guest

suspiciously. "That's my shaving mug," responded the waiter affably. "I haven't another whole cup." -

A " Busted " Baronet.

Sir Randall Roberts, whose title is one of the most ancient of English baronetties, has just been sued for the recovery of \$25, which, according to the evidence produced in court, had been lent to him in very small amounts for the purpose of enabling him to get his breakfasts. Sir Ran-dall is, financially speaking, on his beam ends, and is in the disagreeable position of an undischarged bankrupt, He is eking out a scanty subsistence by borrowing and by doing some occasional work for an insurance company. His fate is all the harder when it is remembered that he has behind him a distinguished career. He served in the Crimean war with such distinction as to obtain a number of orders and medals, including that of the Legion of Honor. His gallantry dur-ing the Indian mutiny, too, was conspicuous, while during the Franco-German war of 1870, where he acted as special correspondent for a London as special correspondent for a London daily paper, he received the Iron Cross from the hands of Emperor William. He is a man who during the last twenty years, has been in constant ill luck and hot water, and in Cairo in 1885 became involved in a very disagreeable conflict with the police. He is married and has grownup sons and daughters, who appear to have discarded him.—New York Re-

corder,

Hustrating a Point "You don't know how glad I am to see you interested in this noble work," said the rector, addressing the Children's Foreign Mission Society. "These poor heathers know nothing of our ways of life. They live in rude huts, dress in the skins of animals and never go to school or to church. They have never heard the blessed gospel, and you can help to spread the good news among them.

"You can scareely form an idea of what they are or how they live," he continued. "Why, children, these poor people are as black—as black er-why, children, they're as black as The ace of spades-

Two big boys on the front seat snickered, and an audible smile ran through the elder portion of the congregation, while poor Dr. Tenthly got red and white by turns and gave out a hymn to relieve the general embarrassment -Detroit Tribune.

Protty but Bloodthirsty. A pure white mink is the picture

of innocence. Every movement em-bodies a thought of gentleness. Not-withstanding all this, a Pittsburg paper records the bloodthirstiness of a pure white mink in East Bradford, Chester County. Fifty chickens and one hundred ducks is the death record of that innocent-looking animal before, in turn, it fell before the muzzle of a trusty rifle.

Granite.

Granite is the lowest rock in the The little Prince did his utmost does to forget this time, and used his carth's crust. It is the peut rock of knife and fork like a man; but all at the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from the forget again, and began using united thickness of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all other rocks have been either

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1892. Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

"Little drops of Grover, Little grains of Dave. Make their bursted party Mighty hard to save.'

The blessings of Protection are like rain; they fall lipon the just and the unjust, and even on Democrats.

Inpeer county supervisors have decided to borrow \$6,000 to supply the deficiency in the contingent fund.

Many Cass county farmers are plowing up their wheat fields owing to bad crops. They are now planting oats.

It is said the people in Jerry Simpson's district out in Kansas are tired of him, and propose to dump him at the election this fall. A square Republican should be his successor.

The Republicans will hold the balance of power in the Louisiana legislature between the warring Democratin factions. It sounds odd to speak of Republicans being "in it" in any Southern state.

The business argument against the passage of the per wool bill is that it will cut off \$20,000,000 of the national revenue. Our fevenues are now no larger than the government needs. Rence such a reduction is impractica-

When the pressoratic party of New York indorsed Thigs Maynard, it became a party to his criminal acts. His froud is accepted as a part of the Democratic Loctrum of that State, and ballot stelling is made one of the planks of its datton—Boston News.

A dealer in New York City advertises for sale a crgo of American pig tin from Californ and the regular price of ply. - Economist.

The man who wants cheaper goods than can be usuale in this country by men who are pud siving wages should emigrate to obe of those countries, where skilled labor is paid less than one-half the wayes paid here.—Indian-apolis Journal ters that Democratic Congresses had

Another will has shut down and it This makes it doubly sad to the free trade Democratic-Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Every time the Springer hosts get into line, swoop down, upon the tariff law Julius Casar Burrows goes and puts a lot of great big, hard cold facts in front of them. Its just too mean for anything. - Det Tribune.

When the Democrats of Lapeer Co. took hold of affers in 1889 they found a surplus of \$6,000 and no debts. When the Republicans "turned the rascals out" at the last election they found an empty treasury, and debts aggregating \$6,000:

It is reported that Congressman Holman's constituents offered to run hum for Governor it Indiena, and that he objected on the ground that the expense would be too great .- Philadelphia Record.

There was an old farmer named Jack. Who loaded his wool in his sack; But the Springer bill came

And bursted that same, And that's why the farmer is slack."

Remembering gratefully his veto of 525 bills to pension Union soldiers or their dependents, the ex-Confederate States of the South are solid for Cleveland. He fills the bill as 'a Northern

man with Southern principles".

We have had thirty-two years of protection, and the meanit is an increase of 50 per cent. in winger and a decrease of 25 per cent. in the prices of the necessaries of life. Bis simple statement is a conclusive arminient in favor of the present tariff statem .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The St. Louis Gobe-Democrat says all the "good western men" whom the Democrats are considering are renethe American printers, Carl Marr, J. gade Republicans. On the other hand H. Dolph, and the sculptor, Herbert have always been sound Republicans by Mr. Fraser, of the Century Art Deand are yet.

the weakest of average Republicans, ev". "Machine versus the People", The elections everyphic evidenced and "Regularity and Independence". disgust with him and his party. Today it is doubtful if kny other Republican could make a stronger canvass. The Democrats can and we hope will printed opposite the frontispiecewin, but if they expect to win, through the weakness of Benjamin Harrison, instead of apon its own merits, they reckon without their host.-Troy (N. Y.) Press (Dem.).

Memorial Day.

A joint meeting of members of the G. A. R., W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans, was held at their hall on last Saturday evening. Rev. G. S. Taylor was elected Chairman and Mrs. M. E. Hanson, Secretary. It was decided to hold the exercises on Memorial Day. at the Opera House, and Commander Chalker and Mrs. M. L. Staley were appointed a committee to procure the Opera House for that occasion. The chairman was instructed to invite for the service of the Band; Comrade Staley to arrange for Vocal Music and Frederic; Chas. E. Silsby, Center Comrade Palmer to confer with the Teachers of the school and extend an invitation to them and their scholars to take part in the exercises. The decoration of the Opera House was left to the W. R. C., also the procuring of flowers, etc., for the decora-

tion of the graves at the Cemetery. J. M. Jones was elected Marshal for of Supervisors of this county, for Memorial Day; and the Commander of the Post, President of the W. R. C. and Captain of the Sons of Veterans were appointed a Committee on Camp Fire.

The Hon, William Morrison is said to be disgusted with the notion that the Democrats are limited to the State of New York in their choice for a Presidential candidate. "Have we no genuine Democrats outside of New York?" he enquired recently. Doubtless there are "genuine Democrats" elsewhere, William, but none who can so deftly steal a State, make the principal theft a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and then whitewash him while throwing mud at people who objected to it.—N. Y. Tribune.

A settler in Diamante, Entire Rios Argentine Republic, writes that over eighty reaping machines and forty-five thrashing machines were received in that locality last year, while the cost of the twine used for binding wheat amounted to \$60,000, and estimates that this year \$150,000 worth of twine will be used. He says that the settlers this year will need 600,000 bags Within the last two months Diamante has purchased \$582,000 worth of agricultural machinery. The yield of wheat during the past season has averthe imported brottage. We hope the tin-plate liars will day in a good supsuperior quality.—Philadelphia Ledg

The last Republican Congress appro priated not quite \$1,000,000,000, and the Democrats called it to account for extravagance. They failed to mention that the French spoliation claims. been too mean to pay were settled by that Congress. The total included is a tin mill, to But it is situated in the great expense of carrying on the Wales and not in the United States. many departments and of building a new navy. The State of New York, with a population of about one tenth of the whole United States, has, through its Democratic Legislature, proposed appropriations figuring up more than one tenth of the amounts voted by that Congress-although the State has no navy, no foreign service no great departments, no great pen sion list and on public debt of importance to be reduced or on which in terest must be paid. The Democratic Senate and Assembly of the present year may well be entitled to the term The Billion Dollar Legislature of New York.-N. Y. Press.

#### The Century.

THE May Century is remarkable for the beginning of a new volume and of three new serials, namely, -the life of bus, by the disting ish orator and statesman Emilio Cas telar, who, in his first paper consider the age in which Columbus lived: 'The Chosen Valley", a novel of Western life in the irrigation-fields, by Mary Hallock Foote, illustrated by the author; and the architect Van Brunt's semi-official and fully illustraed papers on "Architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition", from which the reader will obtain a fresh idea of the magnificence of the hous ing of the Exibition at Chicago.

In the way of short stories there ar two very interesting ones, namely,one by Wolcott Balestire, posthu nously printed, called "Captain, my Captain!" a story of the town which is the rival of Topaz in "The Naulahka", and the other "A Gray Jacket" Thomas Nelson Page.

Mr. Stedman prints his third paper on the subject of poetry, dealing with "Creation and Self-Expression" Among the great poems discussed Mr. Stedman devotes considerable space to the Book of Job, and ends his paper with some further comments on Browning.

Examples are given of the work of the American printers, Carl Marr, J. the ones the Republicans have in view Adams, with a sketch of these men partment

In "Topics of the Time" the very Two years ago Harrison was one of timely themes are. "The People's Mon-A sonnet, "On a Portrait of Golumbus", by George E. Woodbury, another of "The North Shore Watch", is which is a portrait of the Discoverer.

"In Lighter Vein" contains a South- mediately preceding such examination, ern sketch by Harry Stillwell Ed- there had been confined at different wards, author of "Two Runaways", times, 13 prisoners, charged with ofillustrated by Kemble. l fenses as follows:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD CO., MICH.

APRIL SESSION, 1892.

Proceedings of the Board of Super-1892, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Present. Wilson Hickey, Ball; P. W. Richardson, South Branch; John Rev. Miller, of Chesaning, to deliver Hanna, Beaver Creek; John Hum, the oration. Comrade R. P. Forbes Grayling; George Fauble, Grove; Jno. was appointed to make arrangements J. Niederer, Blaine; Benj. F. Sher man, Maple Forest; Wm, T. Lewis

Plains. The following call was read by th

GRAYLING, Mich., April 9, '92. To the County Clerk, Crawford Co.

Dear Sir :-- You are hereby request ed to call a meeting of the Board Tuesday, April 26th, 1892, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said Board and for the transaction of such other business as may properly оше before it.

JOHN HANNA. GEO. FAUBLE, JOHN F. HUM,

Ou motion of Supervisor Hum, Supervisor Hanna was elected temporary Chairman.

Moved by Supervisor Sherman that we proceed to an informal ballot, for the election of a permanent chairman Carried.

Moved and supported that the Chair appoint 2 tellers, carried.

The Chair appointed Sup, Silsby

and Lewis. The first informal ballot resulted as follows. There were eight votes cast of which Benj. F. Sherman rec'd. six John Hanna one and John F. Hum

On motion of Sup. Hum the informal ballot was declared formal and B. F. Sherman declared elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

Moved by Sup. Lewis that the Chair appoint a com. of three on rules, car-

The Chair appointed as such com. Sups. Hum. Niederer and Silsby. On motion the Board adjourned un till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.
BENJ F. SHERMAN W. A. MASTERS Clerk.

MORNING SESSION. April 27, '92.

Supervisor Sherman in the chair, Roll called. Entire Board present Minutes of yesterday's proceeding vere read and approved.

On motion of Sup. Hanna, the fol lowing report of the Com. on rule vas accepted and adopted. Grayling, Mich., April 27, 1892.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford Co. Your committee or rules would hereby respectfully submit to you the following report. We recommend and refer to Sec

493 Howell's Statutes. That the Board of Supervisors shall in no case audit or allow any bill claim or charge against the people of the County which shall not have filled with the county Clerk of such county on, or before the third GRAYLING. day of any regular meeting of said Board, or on or before the first day of adjournment, or other meeting as the case may be, except bills or claims which shall have been contracted by said Board during the session thereof and for mileage and per diem of the members of said Board.

JOHN F. HUM. JOHN J. NIEDERER. CHAS. E. SILSBY, The Chairman announced the ap-

ointment of committees as follows Rules, -Supervisors, Hum, Niederrand Silsby

Equalization, -- Supervisors, Hickey, Hanna and Silsby.

County Printing, - Supervisors, Hum, Fauble and Hanna. Claims and Accounts. - Supervisors

Neiderer, Hum and Stlsby. Finance-Supervisors, Hanna, Lew s and Fauble.

Apportionment,-Supervisors, Hum, Richardson and Niederer. Ways and Menns, -Supervisors, Lew

. Hickey and Fauble. Roads and Bridges, -Supervisors lichardson, Lewis and Hanna. County Buildings, -Supervisors

Silaby, Hum and Hanna, County Poor, -Supervisors, Lewis Hickey, Niederer.

On motion all bills read by and in the hands of the Clerk were referred to the committee on Claims and Accounts.

the Inspectors of Jail were accepted. to mingle or associate with other pris-Report of Inspectors of Jail for the oners? County of Crawford of inspection made Februray 12th, 1892. To the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

The Undersigned Inspectors of Jail for the County of Crawford in compliance with the provisions of Law twelfth day of Februay, 1892, they visited and carefully inspected the Co. Jail of said County and found as fol-

That during the six months immedi-Michigan, Sec. 9664.? ately preceding such examination there had been confined at different times, 13 prisoners charged with offenses as follows.

I. That during the six months im-

## CLOSING OUT SALE!

visors, commenced and held at the Court House, in the village of Gray-ling, on Monday, April 26th., A. D. in stock, after disposing of what we now have on hand, we have concluded to offer our entire stock of

Prices that will sell them. Regardless of cost to us.

Now is your chance for Bargains

You ought to get prices on

## SCHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODSI F

and also on-

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER.

## DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When You Are in Need of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES SCHOOL SUPPLIES, ® E

Stationery

It will Pay you to Call and see me, AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

L FOURNIER,

Offence, larceny, males 6, females | "THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMIone, whole number 6. Vagrancy

2. Drunk and disorderly, males 5, fe males none, whole number 5. Total Detained for trial, None. Serving sentence, None.

Awaiting order of commitment, 0. Number now in jail, males none, fe

males 2, females none, whole number

males none. Prisoners detained for trial have been held in jail the following number of days, each. Two held 90 days and

1 held for 36 days. Prisoners awaiting commitment, have been held since sentenced. Two held 4 days each,

Number usually confined in one oom by day, 5. Number usually confined in-

room, at night, 1 to 4. Employment No employment.

Condition of bedding. Good. cells. Good. do halls. Good. do water closets. Good.

What distinction, if any, is made in reatment of prisoners? Prisoners serving sentence are more closely watched than others.

Are prisoners under 16 years of age, On motion the following report of at any time, day or night, permitted

> Are prisoners arrested on civil pro ess kept in rooms separate and dis tinct from prisoners held on criminal barge?

Are male and female prisoners would respectfully report, that on the fined in separate rooms as required by Statutesi

Is there a proper Jail record kept and is it kept properly posted and does it comply with the Statistics of

What of any evils either in contruction or management of Juil are found to exist? None. Signed, John J. Coventry and R

P. Forbes, Supts, of the Poor; Wright Havens, County Agent; George W. Love, Judge of Probate. (Continued Next Week.)

TED," AND "THE BIG 5." wo Grand Trains Daily Between the World's Fair City and

MICHIGAN

the Foothills. One Night Out, or One Day Out.

Take Your Choice, Business Demanda it and Must Have it.

The popularity of "The Great Rock Island Route" as a Colorado line—hav-Island Route" as a Colorado line—having long time since taken first place as the people's favorite between the Lakes and the Mountains has compelled the management to increase its present splendid service by the addition of a train that is one night on the road from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. This train will be known as the "Rocky Mountain Limited," and will be put in service May first. Leaves Chicago daily at 10:45 a. M., arriving at above cities in the afternoon of the next day, earlier than ternoon of the next day, earlier than any of its competitors. Especial equipment has been built for this train, with the view of making it a LIMITED in every sense of the word, and best of all. there will be no extra charge. The route of this exceedingly fast train is by the Rock Island Shore Line, and a few of the large cities through which few of the large cities through which it passes, are Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Beatrice, Fairbury, Belleville, Phillipsburg, Smith Center, Colby and Goodland. This makes it a most desirable route, and particularly interesting to the traveler. Another point: The popularity of our dining-car service is still on the increase, and no money spared to make this servica what our patrons always say, "the best."

Our "Big 5" will continue as usual, leaving Chicago at 10 P. M., and arriving at Denver, Colorado Springs and

ng at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning, being but one day out, and this fast and popular train goes through Omaha,

Our No. 11 will leave as heretofore at 6 P. M., arrive at Kansas City at 9:-00 A. M., and will reach Denver, Colo-rado Springs and Pueblo the second morning. Our Colorado service is made perfec

by this new "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED" and the "Big 5," and gives to the traveling public TWO FLYERS Maniton passengers should consult the map and time tables of our line, to fully appreciate the advantages in time

fully appreciate the advantages in time saved by taking this route, when on their summer vacation. JOHN SEBASTIAN,

G. T. & P. A., Chicago,

## IF YOU WANT

ROAD WAGON OR

## CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, \*OR\*HARROW\*OR\*CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

- - - Michigan AGRICULTURAL \* IMPLEMENTS?

♦ HER CALL ON®

O. PALMER. Grayling, Mich.

## or TOILET ARTICLES, → REAL \* ESTATE \* EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a

good margin to investors. AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.

The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets

Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets."

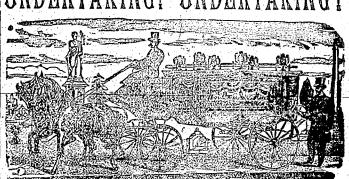
Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY; etc., corner

Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap. A number of good farms.

Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or ex. hanged for other property. O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARS will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to mbalming or preserving corpse.

#### AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable. A. CROSS.

May21'91,tf

MARVIN & BROOKE,

ITHACA, MICH.,

Strawberry Plants

Our Plants and Prices will please you. Send your address for Price List,

Agency fere Scientific American Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500,000 to Invest in Bonds,

Scientific American

THIS DADE is or file in Philadelphia at the Newslaper Adeed the thing Atomey of Mersal things are the Mersal things and the Mersal things are the Mersal things and the Mersal things are the Mers

James Woodburn is on the sick list

You will find a full line of Cigars, as

Lansing's W. R. C. will hold a spelling contest.

Blank receipts for sale at this office, with or without stubs.

New Cheese at Claggett and Prin-The Northern Mail, has gone into

the "mop business". For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Watch for Bargains in Millinery in Mrs. Smith's window. All latest styles. S. Odell came down from his school,

Saturday, to see the-boys. Jackson & Masters are selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.

The AVALANCHE and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half, C. D. Vincent, of Center Plains is taking orders for Silver Ware.

Messrs. Juckson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

See ad, of the new firm, Rosentha Bros', successors to H. Joseph.

Garden seed of all descriptions a the store of S. H. & Co.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek trots out a new Harrison wagon that and Glass Ware, at cost.

Oranges shipped direct from Flori da, at Claggett and Pringle's.

There will be eight good citizen take their departure from the village Monday. -Ros. News. Gents, call and see our 3.50 shoe

which is a bargain. S. H. & Co. Supervisor Hickey, of Ball, says there is not a mortgage to be taxed in

The finest line of Satines in town, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Messrs, Kneeland and Mantz came down from Lewiston, to spend Sunday with their families.

New Working Pants from \$1.00 upwards, warranted not to-rip, at Claggett & Pringle's

Dr. Bevell has been appointed Coun ty Physician, by the Board of Super visors of Roscommon county.

If you want a first class Sewing Ma chine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and O anges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant

You will find pure and rich Tce Cream, at Ambrose McLain's Ice Cream Parlors.

Ladles go into ecstasy over Claggett & Pringle's new Sun Umbrellas. The finest in town.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Cookies, etc. baked daily, at McLains'. Give him

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low-as good work will

'F. DECKROW. Watch for Bargains in Millinery in

Mrs. Smith's window. All latest styles. Next Sunday, May the 8th, services will be held in the Catholic church

Rev. Father Webeler will officiate. 'A fine line of shirts and neckties al-

ways on hand, at Jackson & Masters'. Miss Cora Gibbs, one of the teach ers, was called home last week by the

severe illness of her mother. If you want to purchase Boots and Shoes at very low prices, go to the

store of D. B. Conner. Wm. Iles, of Cheboygan, tried to cut his throat, but a copper got a hold

of the knife just in time to save his wind pipe. New Spring Goods arriving every

day, of the latest styles, at the store of 8. H. & Co. Frank Gleason, formerly clerk in the Grayling House, Grayling, is bar ten- News.

der at the West Branch House - West Branch Herald. Gas Ladies go into ecsfacies over Clag-

gett & Pringles' new limbrellas. The best in town.

For Hats and Capa at low prices, go to the store of D. B. Conner, as he intends to close out his stock of these Goods at low prices.

A dance will be given at the resi nce of Hubbard Head in South nch, next Friday evening.-Ros.

> e you seen those elegant Knit ng Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 at Jackson and Masters!

Sackett Comedy Company is a fair combination, though they yed to light houses here, three

ights last week. James Hartwick returned from Florand well. He came by way of West

Buy the Mand S. force pump, the best in the world. F. DECKROW.

A new postoffice has been establishd at Lewiston, Montmorency county, with Fred L. Barker, postmaster. - Otyo Co. Herald.

For Bargains in Millinery of the latest styles, see Mrs. Smith's window. MARRIED, -At the residence of the oride, April 27th, 1892, by Rev. N. J. Geyer, Mr. Jerome K. Gray and Miss Libbie Stradling, both of this town.

Goods and prices tell. Call and be convinced that I can save you from 20 to 40 per cent on all kinds of Shoes and Slippers. O. J. BELL. The Knights of Pythias Social will

be held at the Grayling House, tomorrow (Friday) evening. All are cordially invited to attend. If you are going to paint this year be sure to call at the store of Salling.

Hanson & Co., where you can secure the best paints in the market, at lowest prices. B. F. Sweetwood will start his Laundry, at astonishing prices. Shirts

cents and Collars and Cuffs 2 cents. nquire of day clerk at the Grayling Two freight trains tried to pass or

the same track at Cheney, last Friday night with the usual result. No one nurt. -Ros. News.

Working men can buy a good Peer less Shirt for fifty cents, at Claggett & Pringles' Mr. Richardson, of South Branch,

bad the misfortune to burn 300 pounds of pure maple sugar one day last week while sugaring off .- Ros. News.

Jackson & Masters are offering the balance of their stock of Fancy China

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a Social at the resdence of Mrs. J. F. Hum, Friday eva. May 6th. Supper will be served from 5 to 8. All cordially invited to attend.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their stock of Clothing below cost. Now is a good time to get a Spring suit.

Something new in summer dress oods, at Claggett & Pringle's consisting of, Pongee, Bedford Cords, Zephyr Ginghams, Scotch Ginghams, and Outing Flannels.

On Monday, May the 9th, at 7:30 P. M., Rev. Father Schrembs, of Bay City, will deliver a lecture on Christianity. Father Schrembs is an elegant speaker and deserves a large audience. Admission 50 cents. All are cordially invited.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The Experience Social to be held at the W. R. C. hall on the evening of the 13th, is not for the purpose of corrected. Every person is cordially der immediate control of its owner.

Ladies go the store of S. H. & Co. and make a selection from the largest stock of Sun Shades in the city. They are beauties and prices to suit every body.

"C. A. Snow & Co's, paniplilets, Inormation and Advice about Patents, Caveats, Trademarks, Copyrights, eta., may be obtained free at this of-

We clip the following from the Bay

City Press:-The Grayling Juniors are now thoroughly organized and ready to meet any club of their age, (18 years), north of Bay City. Address challenges to postoffice box 13, Grayling". Games played on Sunday.

The greatest bargains in Shoes you ver heard of, at Claggett & Pringle's, ey saxed every time you buy of them. Goods made to order, especially for largely killed. their trade. 🚣

Francis Murphy, of Ball township. noved this week to Williamstown. Mr. Murphy has been a residence of Crawford county for a great many years and has a host of friends in that and this county who regret his departure, but who join with us in wishing him well in his new location. - Ros.

Claggett & Pringle supply their cusomers with the choicest line of groceries on earth, consisting of choice dially invited to attend these services. Teas, Coffees, Dried fruits, Canned Goods, and the best grades of Flour that can be bought.

We are glad to know that our citizens appreciate the efforts of the Graying Band to perfect themselves, and hygenic discovery "how to get rid of that their success will give their servi ces permanently to the village.

Farmers and stockraisers, send 20 cents to the Farmer and Stockman, Heron Lake, Minn., and receive that excellent farm paper one year. Apr. 21st w3.

firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., of ed and disgusted, finally giving up the Grayling, were in town Monday, mak- attempt as futile. ing arrangements with Chas. Cline to mill here this season. The logs will tion that a remedy not only sure but road where the firm recently last a after years of research by one Dr. O. Point, where he visited his brother saw mill by fire. We are pleased to W. F. Snyder, McVickers Theatre, this summer, - West Branch Herald, lease of life,

B. F. Sweetwood, day clerk at the Grayling House, will start his Laundry at astonishing prices. Collars and Cuffe 2 cts. and Shirts 8 cents.

Salling Hanson & Co. have an over stock of fancy pants, ranging from our to bix dollars, which will be closed out at a bargain. Come and make your selection.

The Anniversary exercises of the I O. O. F., last Sunday were participated in by a large number, and the address by Rev. S. G. Taylor was pro nounced almosterly effort.

D. B. Conner proposes to close out his entire stock of Boots, Hats and Caps, so as to make room for a different line of Goods.

Lewiston, with Capt. Fred L. Barker as Postmaster. It will take a few days to wind up the 'red tape", establish the post route, and open the office. but it will only be a few days before the denizers of that burg will be bless ed with regular mail facilities.

Singer Sewing machines for sale or the instalment plan, by
F. R. DECKROW.

B. F. Sweetwood, is starting a laundry here. Such an institution has long peen needed, and will prove a success if good work is done, as is promised

Wade-Lerovie Comedy will appear in their laughable farce of ."Squab bles," at the Opera House, to-night. Go and see them.

A full line in very fine Dongola and Goat shoes, Plain and Fancy Oxfords and Opera Slippers for Ladies and Children, at Bell's. Call and see

The AVALANCHE office is turning out more and better commercial job work than ever in the history of Gray ling. Our facilities allow as good work as can be had at any city in the state, within the size of our job press and at fair prices.

Wade-Lerolye Comedy Company a the Opera House, to night. Reserved seats for sale at Fourniers'. Usual

All of our subscribers who are square n the books will be furnished with the NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the best paper published in the interest of old soldiers, for 85 cents per year. Subscribe at once. See prospectus in an-

The M. C. surveyors, who have been at work surveying the route of the proposed Bagley extension, were in town last week Monday and Tuesday, while on their way to Lewiston, where it is expected another survey of the Twin Lake's branch will be made in this direction. Owing to the secrecy usually maintained by railroad surveyors our aud Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's reporter could not get much informaion. -Atlanto Tribune.

### To Dog Owners!

Take care of your dogs. My sheep are of more consequence, to me, and I purchasing Spoons, as stated by us, shall be perfectly free to shoot any dog but for other purposes. We stand trespussing on my farm, that is not un-April28'92

> Extraordinary Offer. Every subscriber to the AVALANCHE vho has paid in advance can have the DETROIT TRIBITME

ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS. The Tribune has moved to the front dace in Michigan Journalism and is without doubt the best weekly paper for Michigan readers.

Call and see sample copy.

April Weather. The themometer registered below the freezing point 23 days during the month, with the strongest average north wind ever experienced here There was light showers the 4th, 5th, 21st and 22d, but the freezing weather and wind made the surface as dry as Mens', Ladies' and Childrens'. Mon-ever known. Vegetation made no perceptible start, and new clover is

> PRESETTERIAN CHURCH, -Rev. N. . Geyer Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and at 7:30 clock P. M.

Sabbath School every Sabbath at 11:45 A.M., immediately following the morning service.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday vening at 6:30 o'clock. Services by the Y. P. S. C. E. every Sabbath at 6:30 o'clock. All are cor-

In this age of investigations and discoveries there is probably nothing more marvelous than the scientific or

superflous flesh without starving". Thousands have suffered obesity without the thought ever having dawned upon their minds that they were afflicted with a disease which could be cured; other thousands have struggled with one patent nostrum struggled with one patent nostrum ville, Ind., writes: 'Electric Bitters and another put up and recommended has done more for me than fill other R. Hanson and N. Michelson of the as reliable, only to become discourag-

To all such and many others who saw 8,000,000 feet of their logs in his have suffered in silence, the informa-James Hartwick returned from 18 for this season. The logs will tion that a remedy not only sure but the wind idea, Satarday morning, feeling strong be shipped over the Twin Lake branch permanent has finally been discovered Electric Bitters is just the thing for Edward, who is reported in fine could- hear this good news as it will material- Chicago, and that these benefits are tion physically, and well up in his ly add to employment of labor here within their reach will give a new

That sterling paper the Alpena Pio-That sterling paper the Alpena Pio-near entered upon its 27th year last week. There has been many change in Alpena since its establishment and it has kept fully abreast of the growth and progress of the city and county. It was never more ably managed than

under its present ownership. Obituary 0 5 1 67

ELIZA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker, passed through the "Durk Valley", Tuesday evening She attended school during the day, and was apparently in her usual bouy ant health and spirits when she reach ed home, where she assisted in getting tea, and took her place with the family at the table, where she was attack A Postoffice has been established at ed with muscular convulsions. She was placed in bed and medical help summoned, but of no avail. A come tose condition soon intervened from which, about ten o'clock she passed to life eternal.

> "Leaves have their time to fall, nd flowers to wither at the North wind's breath And stars to set—but all. Thou hast all season's for thing own. Oh Death

Youth and the opening rose Funeral services, to-morrow, at 20 clock, at the M. E. church;

List of Letters Remaining in the PostOffice at Grayling, for the week ending April 30 92 Baker, J. F.
Buntling, John
Carlsson, John
Dancet, A.

Bunder, J. A.

Jones, B. W.
Law, A. J.
Milner, Wm.
Rander, J. A.

ncet. A. Rander. J. A Halland. Lusie Persons calling for any of the above etters, will please gay 'Advertised.' J. M. JONES, P. M.

Public Notice.

Having sold my business in this village. I desire to close fip all 'my accounts, and will be in my former store for three weeks for that priprise. "Any persons owing me will confer a favor by calling at the store and paying their accounts, and if all persons to whom is an indebted will call at the sume place is will pay their accounts.

May 4, 92

H: 10 EPH.

Notice. E. M. Roffee, has some desirable Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street Being agent for the same will give price &c.
WM. WOODBURN.

## LIVE AND LET LIVE

TF you want a Harness Shop in Your town, please patronize it by bring ing in your work. It will be promptly done. Prices Reasonable. A. H. TOWSLEY, PROP'R.

Gunsmith Shop. WILL open up the old blacksmith fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reason able. Give me a cal

H. B. WILLIAMS.

For Sale or Exchange. SMITH & BEATY offer for sale, or will exchange for other prop-erty, their imported Norman Percher on Stallion. He is 7 years old, sound, kind, and all right every way. He is worth too much for work. Will trade for good work team.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all SKIN Eruptions, and postively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or nioney refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Guaranteed Cure. We authorize our advertised druggis We authorize our advertised araggist to sell Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Couphs and Colds upon this condition; If you are afflicted with a Couph. Cold, or any Lang. Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it il fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be reflect on. It never dissapoints. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.— Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Ida, ille, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters medicines combined, for ithat bad teeling arising from Kidney and Liver frouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardman who is all run down and don' care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life: Only 50c, a bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

## NOSENTHAL\*BROTHERS, №

Successors to Hyman Joseph.

We make our initial bow to the public, by presenting ourselves to you through the medium of the Press. We hope to soon meet you all personally, thereby becoming better acquainted. We wish to state that we believe in the prosperity of Grayling, and in the conviction of our belief we have come here to do business. As merchants of many year's experience, we feel confident of doing business upon business principles. We believe in studying the wan s of the people; in selling goods upon their merits; in courteous treatment and low prices. We also believe in hustling for trade. We like that way of doing business. Watch our movements. Price our goods. Grab our bargains. You will save dollars by trading with us.

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For Detroit, Port Huron, Lexington, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Alpena, Cheboygan, City of Alpena and Mackinae. Leave Sr. IGNACE, Monday and Wednesday 0:30 A. M. Thursday and Saturday 8:30 P. M

Special Sunday Night Trips during June, July, August and September. Through tickets to all points and bagga Our Illitstrated numbhlatarates and excur-

shed on application.

A. A. SCHANTZ. Detroit Mich. GEN. PASS. AGENT. Order for Publication.

ickets will be furnished

State of Michigan: In the Circuit Cou for the County of Crawford in Chancery.

Unionery.

Union due proof by affidavit that Frank I Uniter, defendent in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the say State of Michigan and in the State of Ohio, as on proton of D. Falmer, Solicitor for Complaint and the said defendant do a contract of this order, obey the said bill of complaint she taken as entressed; and further, that the order be published within twenty days from the Gate, in the Caare for AvalaxCins, a newspaper printed in said Country of Crawford and he published threin once in each week for six week in insuccession; such publication, however, she not be necessary in case a copy of this order served on the said defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescrib for his appearance.

(A True Copy; Attest,) WM. A. MARTERS, Register, April 21st, 1892; w6.

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IT AIMS to enterially instruct, and help the ladies riceliarly, and the household generally. Its Stories are from the pens of some of the Most PULLE WRITERS OF THE DAY, and are admitted to be best published anywhere. Its Miscellaneous Articles are instructive and prul, and include all malters of general interest domen, from the furnishing of a room to the making of ressor bounct.

women, from the furnishing of a room of the control etc. sre numerous and novel, and are a pro-of the Magazine.

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Mackinaw City. 7 35 a.m.7.00 p. m. south, Mackinaw City, 8 45 11 30 GRAYLING Arri200 2 45 a. m. GRAYLING, dep 12 30 2 50 Bay City, Air Detroit, ar.

4 50 p m 7 55 a. m. 11 05 a m 11 50 p. m. O. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIELD,

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling. Mreston National Bank Detroit, Alich CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

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### OURS SAID TO BE THE WORST

IN THE WORLD.

Movement to Secure a Good System of Highways, Partly Under National and Partly Under Local Supervision — The Economic Side of the Case.

A Remedy Proposed.

¡From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1892, by Harper's Bros.!

The common roads and country high-ways in the United States are worse than those to be found in any other country in the world pretending to be civilized and enjoying a stable form of government. As it has long been an axion that the common highways of a country are at once the means and the measure of its civilization, it is somewhat strings that in this country, where we boast of en'oying a higher type of civilization than is to be found elsewhere, our toads should always hive been so wretchedly bad. Even in the colonial times the necessity to, make better the condition of the common roads was seriously felt, and in those parts of better the condition of the common roads was seriously felt, and in those parts of the country settled by particularly long-hoaded people, as, for instance, in the neighborhood of Boston, there have always been protty good public highways. But, as a rule, all over the country, from then till now we have been content with dirt roads, which in the winter are middly augusties, and in summer straks. with dirt roads, which in the winter are middy quagnires, and in summer streaks of dust. This is not because these local authorities would not like to have good roads, but it is because they have no means with which to do much better than is done, and if they did have the means they lack the requisite knowledge, without which no decent roads can be built or managed.

ilt or managed. The farmers have always had to pay for building and repairing roads in this for building and reputring roads in the scountry, even when three roads happened to lead from one town to mother. Very naturally these people, already overburd ned by direct and in lirect taxation, have felt very indisposed to take any action which should add to that already heavy burden. Any effort to secure their co-operation in road improvement must aroyide that the cost of provement must provide that the cost of such improvement shall not fall entirely upon them. Unless this be made en



NATURAL LIMESTONE ROAD IN BERMUDA. [From Harper's Weekly, by pormissio Copyright, 1822, by Harper & Bros. ]

tirely clear, from the farmers there will tion.

It has been suggested that the Ameri-

can roads be placed under a system of Government supervision, and be divided somewhat as the French roads

are: First, national roads. These to be built and maintained by the General-Government, and be located with reference to military and postal require-

cond, State roads. These to be Second, State roads. These to be built and maintained by the several States, and connect the various localities of the States, and be planned with reference to the national roads.

Third, county or neighborhood reads. These to be built and maintained by counties and townships, and be located with reference to the classes just men-

Those who advocate this idea say that if our common roads were improved by some such plan as this, we should soon have them in charge of competent and educated engineers. The national roads would piobaily be in charge of army engineers; the State roads in charge of engineers graduated from the agricultural and mechanical schools; and the neighborhood roads in charge of local who, once having had the example set them of how good roads are built, would be entirely competent to do what is usually necessary to be done in making a road of lesser importance. But ing a road of lesser importance. But even under such a plan as this each county should have an engineer to design the difficult work, determine upon the location of routes, and inspect constructions and repairs:

The Location of Highways. When a railroad is contemplated tween two distant points, earful surveys are made by competent engineers before a rome is finally selected. All the preliminary lines which have been run are carefully put down on a map, estimates are made as to the cost of building and maintaining each, and further calculations elaborated as to the traffic which each of the lines would be able to secure and accommodate.

When the roads which traverse parts of the United States were originally laid out, they were planned without refertween two distant points, careful sur-

out, they were planned without reference to any great system which should at once answer immediate requirements and last for all time. When the popula on became denser, and roads, being ore traveled, were found to be in-equate, there was an effort made in lauch places to build permanent roads, but in the majority of cases the old haphazard location of the roads was deemed to be good enough, and these tracks through the forests and over the prairies were adopted as permanent highways. As traffic again increased, those roads were again found to be in-adequate, and the statesmen of the country saw very plainly that the poor roads which wavenided nearly all generals. roads which prevailed nearly all over the United States seriously menaced the prosperity of the people. Then be-gan on a large scale a plan of highway improvement by which various States

vigorous youths and the most stardy maidens.

This system of properly locating and building common highways having been abandoned some half-century ago, it has been incumbent upon this general tion to take up the work where it was then left off. In locating the railroad an eighner needs to bear in midd the railroad must be approached where there is to be a station. Stations are usually several miles apart, and, therefore, this part of his problem is so simplified that he can locate his road with regard interly to the general be placing it very low, and there vigorous youths and the most sturdy the work done by them was upon the simplified that he can locate his road Toput their value at \$500,000,000 would would be regard entirely to the general be placing it very low, and there topographical features of the country, and then establish the stations at such places as may be easy of approach. But the engineer locating a common highway must bear in mind that his road must be accessible on both sides as far as it stretches. See what a difference this makes! The railroad cn-would last one-half lenger, and their



[From Harper's Weekly, by permission. Copyright, 1892, by Harper & Bros.] gineer, in running up a valley, can hug high hills on one side, with a turbulent watercourse on the other; but such a location would be out of the question for the highway engineer, for those who are to use his road must be able to reach it easily from the farms on gither side, and that without going out of their way. And in the matter of drainage, which is of even more importance in building a highway than a railroad, the task is more complex. The railroad runs over low ground with an embankment, and at convenient places lets the water through with a trestle or an open culvert. Such expedients are not permissible in locating highways. The highway engineer must select his route so that he can take the water beneath the road-bed in covered drains of bridges or covered culverts, and he must see that the water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water beneath the road-bed in covered drains of bridges or covered culverts, and he must see that the water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water which water which is to so below with a tent water which is to so below with a tent water water which water which water which is to so below with a tent water wat



COUNTRY HOADS-FRENCH STONE From Harpes Weekly, by permission Copyright, 1892, by Harper & Bros.

plify the work of the railroad builder, cannot be resorted to by the road-maker. If he is obliged to go over a range of hills or cross a valley, he must so locate his lines that he can do both and still in each instance keep within a reasonable distance of the hatural surface. And yet he must not make his grade so steep that heavy loads cannot be hauled over it easily, nor must, he make his road very much lenger than a straight line between the goints from and to steep that heavy loads cannot be harled over it easily, nor must he; make his road very much lenger than a straight line between the points from and to which he is building.

The Economic Aspect

The condition of the common roads has a very interesting economic bearing produce nearly \$2,000,000 per week, of a direct nature, and an indirect one. Then you throw away more than 11,000, so these simportants. In the mention of the 1000 of horses and runles, alone, and the 1000 of horses and nucles alone, and the 1000 of horses and nucles alone, and the 1000 of horses and th of a direct nature, and an indirect one not less important. In the matter of the 000 of horses and mules alone, and to earning capacity and value of horses feed and care for these it costs the mod-and other draught animals the common est sum of \$4,000,000 per day. A little roads have direct effect. If a horse can while ago a very clever and intelligent



STECK IN THE MUD ON THE MAIN HOAD, TWO MILES FROM CLEVELAND, OHIO [From Harper's Weekly, by permission. Copyright, 1892, by Harper & Bros.]

do one-third more work on a good road citizen of Indiana estimated that had and be in a working condition one-third roads cost the farmer SI5 per year for longer than he can on a bad road, then his earning capacity, and hence his This means a loss in the aggregate of value, is increased just one-third. This mean's a loss in the aggregate of value, is increased just one-third. This mean's 2550,000,000 per year; add wear assumption is based upon a very lowesassumption is based upon a very low estimate. In all probability, if it were possible to make an exact calculation, it would be found that the carrier of would be found that the earning capacity and the total length of servicea-ble life of draught animals would be



do one-third more work on a good road citizen of Indiana estimated that had 900,000; depreciated value of farm lands; \$2,000,000,000; total, \$2,350,000,-Waking the utmost allowance in fa-

vor of the farmer, and granting the necessity of the liberal use of horse power in the maintenance of agriculturpower in the maintenance of agricultur-al traffic, it is easily certain that the farmers of this country are keeping at least 2,000,000 horses more than would be necessary to do all the hauling be-tween farm and market, if only the principal roads were brought to a good condition. If you estimate that all those horses are fed an ordinary army ration of hay and oats, it requires 14,000 these horses are fied an ordinary army ration of hay and oats, it requires 14,000 tons of hay or fodder and 750,000 bushels of oats per day to field these unnecessary animals, which themselves have a money value of \$140,000,000. The value of hay and oats fed to these horses per day is about \$300,000, or something like \$114,000,000 per year."

These are large figures. Now let us see what it would cost to do the necessary work so that such savings could be made. It has been estimated by the authorities of the State of New York roads which prevailed nearly all over the United States as estimated the prosperity of the people. Then began on a large scale a plan of highway improvement by which various States should be connected with each other. Besort the Government had been completed, the railway came into being, and the attention of med was directed to making these now iron highways. The great systems of common roads were neglected, and the care and construction of country roads passed back to each county and township, and so they have remained, neglected, uncared tor, a heavy tax on land and all that land produces, and the great contributing cause which takes to the overcrowded cities from farms and villages the most that with \$10,000,000 the roads in the

its wise expenditure. And right here is may be noted that the cost of maintaining and repairing a highway properly constructed in the first instance ought never to be greater for a year than i percent, of its first cost. In the two items of horses and vehicles, as I have shown, the increased value of these properties would more than pay for the improvement; but it is not the greatest value, by any means. The effect upon the horses and vehicles used on reads would be more immediate and more direct, and therefore I have called particular attention to this phase of the subject. The enhancement of the value of real estate would be og great that the items I have mentioned would seem so insignificant as not to be worth discussing I Longer and the subject of the very mentioned would seem so insignificant as not to be worth discussing I Longer and the subject of the very mentioned would seem so insignificant as not to be worth discussing I Longer and the subject of the content of the value of real estate mentioned would seem so insignificant as not to be worth discussing I Longer and the subject of the subj mentioned would seem so insignificant as not to be worth discussing. In one neighborhood alone—that of Union neighborhood alone—that of Union County, New Jersey—the improvement of the roads has changed values co of the roads has changed values co greatly ha mon who a few years ago were struggling formors, with carnings so scant that it was difficult to make

its wise expenditure. And right hore if

two ends meet, are now not only well-to-do but absolutely rich. They can sell their crops at good prefits; they can grow more profitable crops; they can get these crops quickly and cheaply to market; and their lands, for which at low market; and their lands, for which at low prices it was formerly almost impossible to find purchasers, are now in demand at prices which, compared with the old order of things, seems fabulous, and the mere mention of which suggests a most unaccustomed condition of opulence. The Social Side. These are a few of the direct economic problems in which the roads are factors. There is another one worthy of

mention of even greater importance. It is hard to put any money estimate upon the value of an improved social condition; indeed, it is impossible. But our Lai roads have so serious an influence upon country life and the happiness of the men and women who lead rural lives that in all probability a purely social aspect of the case is more important than any other. One can scarcely pick up a newspaper nowadays without reading that in farming communities its most difficult to get competent and mention of even greater importance. s most difficult to get competent and is most difficult to get competent and trustworthy agricultural laborers. When any thoughtul observer sees in the great cities how the families of the men who do what is called laborers work are lodged, when he sees them huddled together, in great, badly smelling tenement houses, he marvels that they should prefer this to life in the country, where fresh air is free and wholesome food is chean but there can be little where tresh air is free and wholesome food is cheap, but there can be little doubt there is a preference for this kind of existence in cities, even though it be a fact that work is harder to get there than in the country, and not a bit more regular. Not only is this the case with laborers, but we find, when-ever we choose to inpulie, that the best ever we choose to inquire, that the bes ouths born of country families early begin to feel a hankering for fown life. If they staid at home to till the soil or fields there would not be this scarcity of agricultural laborers which has just been agricultural laborers which has just been noted, but no sooner does an adventure-some youth in the country begin to feel the down upon his cheeks changing into whiskers than he is fired with an ambition to go to some city and become a number of the great bustle, and strife which the close competition of men with men produces. This doesn't mean that he is a traid of the hard work that has to be done on the farm for none but a fool The is afraid of the hard work that has to be done on the farm, for none but a fool would believe that a man to succeed even moderately does not have to work just as hard in town as in the country, and farmers' boys are not fools—at least, they have not proved themselves to be in America—for the great majority of our distinguished and successful men have here recruited not from the colhave been recruited not from the col-leges and universities of learning, but from these very fields which now suffer

from these very fields which now suffer-because there are not men enough to cultivate them.

Aniong those who conspicuously ad-pressed the idea that the national gov-ernment should take a part and lead in this matter of road improvement is ten. Roy Stone, of New York, the engineer and inventor. The restless activity of General Stone's mind has been directed to this problem for many vers, and he General Stone's mind has been directed to this problem for many years, and he has recently secured the co-operation of several prominent statesmen in Wishington in a project soon to be formulated in a bill to be brought before Congress. This bill proposes the formation of a National Highway Commission, which shall examine the whole subject, formulate as plan for a National School of ate a plan for a National School of Ronds and Bridges, and make an exhibit at the World's Fair

Copper by the Thousand Tons Years ago, when it was known that the supply of copper in the Lake perior region was very large, and the uses of that metal in the arts were confined to certain well-established limits, no doubt there were people who foresaw a glut of the copper market, and looked for the time, not far removed, when copper mining would scarcely pay expenses, for want of sufficient demand for the article. But in the period, say twenty years, elapsed things have happened, one of which is the invention of the telephone. It is a remarkable device, and one of never-ceasing interest as well as utilappear to have any special relation to the copper-mining industry. One of n process of construction from Chicago to New York, and that each will require two lines of wire, making 100 lines of single wire. The distance from New York to Chicago being but trifle less than 1,000 miles, here is, approximately, a total of 100,000 miles of copper wire. Its weight is 774 pounds to the mile, giving an aggregate of more than 17,000,000 pounds, or over 8,500 tons. This is the entire production of the Tamarack, one of the leading copper mines of the Lake Superior region, for the year 1890. Twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, the most far-see-ing observer could not have anticipated this demand upon the copperproducing resources of the country.

And whether in electrical science or in any other department of human effort; it is just as impossible at this moment to make a forecast of the situation which will exist in 1900 or 1910 as it was in 1870 or 1880 to prediet the advances which have been made between those dates and the present. It is difficult to realize, as regards the progress of that the future is a scaled book pre cisely as the past has been. But it is a reasonable belief that the wonder But it is of the future will surpass those of the

#### broadens the foundation for the next -Mechanical News. Britain's Pride.

past: for the work of one decade only

The British Museum originated with a grant by Parliament in 1753 of £20,000 to the daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine itbrary and vast collection of the productions of Nature and art. collection were added the Cottonian, Harleian and other collections.

#### THESARATOGAMIRACLE

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER

—Interviews with Leading Physicians Who Treated Quant—The Most Marvel-ous Case in the History of Medical Sci-

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany (N. Y.) Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the nineteenth century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga County Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper-the Express-detailed reporter to make a thorough investigation. of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express Reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on pril 10, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related: A few weeks ago there was published in

the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed, so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculcus"cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis; simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compli-ance with instructions, an Express reporter has been devoting some time in a critical nvestigation of the real facts of the case. The story of the wonderful cure Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga County, New York, as first told in "The lournal," has been copied into hundred if not thousands of other daily and weekly nowspapers, and has created such a sens: tion throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the car as made in the "The Albany Journal" and copied into so many other newspapers, should, if true, be verified; or, if fulse, exposed as an imposition upon pub-lic credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of ocomptor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy pre-pared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts in the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are

not all of them fully familiar with the de-tails of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New York-the Roosevelt Hospital New York City and St. Peter's Hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as inurable and because the case was deemed ncurable, the man was denied admission into several cthers to which application ros made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant bimself and published in the Albany Journal is as follows: "My name is Charles A Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of

Galway, and excepting while traveling on usiness and a little while in Amsterdam,

have spont my whole life here. Up to

about eight years ago I had never been slok and was then in perfect health. I was fully six foot tall, weighed 180 pounds and

was very strong. For twelve years I was raveling salesman for a piano and organ

company, and had to do, or at least did do,

a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly, and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About cight years ago I began to feel distress in my tomach, and consulted several doctors and for dyspensia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could bear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsla But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were cetting weak and my step unsteady, and then I stagcornd when I walked Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, rads, and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent bundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter on electric suit of underwear for which he paid \$124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta. Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my discase, and the only relief. I could get from the sharp and distressing palos was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for the copper-mining industry. One of its recent phases, however, has a very material bearing upon that inserted that the American Bell Telephone Company has fifty lines of long-distance telephone in process of construction from Chical death as the only certain relief. In Septhe Roosevelt Hospital, where for four ments I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital on Efficienth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian Hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's Hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I renatmed under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worsa. I had become entirely paralyzed from my walst down, and had partly lost conirol of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs folt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain feed, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany Hopital they put seventeen bly burns on my take one day with red-hot frons, and utter a few days they put fourteen more burns on, and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better, lost control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the dector, who said there was no hope for me. I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to reof my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me. I was brought home, where it was thought that death would sone come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this suffering and helpleacondition, a friend of mile in Hamillton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams Fink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent number of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and pad the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order, in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and after taking some fifteen boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wite sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the

wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My notes, were not no had. I feel.

the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my foed bogan to Felish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back, ugain as good us even, and now, after the use of eight boxes of, the pills, at a cost of only \$4-\text{see}[-1]\$ can walk with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained ten pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renow my organ and plano agency. I cannot speak fo too high terms of Dr. Williams' Plak Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable. Some the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the decrease had in the caralle. Let the temembered that all the hospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his circ, by the use of Dr. Williams' Plank Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it, is beyond a doubt evident that his re-

effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his re-covery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this

and other cases. Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Rocevell Hospital, which is here reproduced in further condrabilition of his statements:

(SERIES B) ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL. OUT-PATIENT
No 14037. Admitted Saph 16. 89
Chas Quant
Age 346. Birthplay Try
Crewl Condition of the
Occupation grave and Fridays.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
(0'828.1

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago (March 31, 1892) called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-eighth street, Now York City. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Rosevelt Hospital, situated cornerof Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record, he very courteously gave him a letter of which the following is

a copy; a copic a copy; a copic a copi clinic three or four years ago. No. 14037, o the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer, know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp

the O. D. Deyt. Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 1493". Admitted Sept 18, 1889, Charles A. Quant, aged 24 years. Born, U. S. Married. Hoboken."

"History of the case: Dyspesia for past four of Sev years. About fourteen months partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremites. Gurdling sensation about abdones. (Nov. 29, 1889, not improved, extremit strabismus of left eye and dificulting of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing which at times; no hendache, but some diziness; alternate diarrhea and constipation; partial posts past two weeks in left eye and for the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing which are the marked symptoms of a sovere case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starrs and a constipation; partial pusis past two weeks in left eye."

"These are the marked symptoms of a sovere case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starrs and Quant, who was receiving treatment in the outputient department, was given up as incurable." "There never was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can fell you more about the case, as Quant wax under his more personal treatment. I am surprised." he said, "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead-long ago."

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office. No. 162 West Ninety-third street. New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case." I treated him about two was allowed the mast in the early summer of 1800. I deemed him lineurable, and thought him. dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a lotter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered.

"What do you think, Doctor, was the cause of his recovery?"

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sor

fession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2d, 1892, visited St. Peter's Hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous-reception by Sister Mary Phillomena, the Sister Superior of St. Peter's Hospital, and when told the object of his visit; said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very districtly. Said she; "It was a very distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cired and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's Hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant-entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Ilun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1890, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken 1, his home, as he supposed to die.

Such is the full history of this most remarkable cuse of successful recovery from a herectofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly 'lt is an inter-After this successful and confirmatory

and after all the doctors are the by the simple use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous cure of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this. nopular remady

dreadful disease by the simple use of thispopular remidy.

A further investigation revealed the fact
that 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a
patent medicine in the some in which that
torm is usually undorstood, but are
a scientific preparation successfully
used in general practice for many years
before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form
all the clements necessary to give new
life and richness to the blood, and
restore shattered nerves 'hey are an unfalling specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Viens
dance, sclatica, neuragia, rhoumatism,
nervous headache, the after offects of la
grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and
sailow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all discases depending upon villated humors in
the blood, such as scrotila, chronic crysipcias, etc. They are also a specific for troubles poculiar to femiles, such as suppresalons, tregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore
the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks.
In the case of men they offect a radical
care in all cases arising from mental worty, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that

ly, overwork or excesses of whatover nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y., and as sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozon or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all drugglests or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively

#### HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

iany Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

Why He Likel to Climb

Why He Likett to Climb.

I renamber, I renamber

The blackory traces so high

That I would etimb with hope to bay

Some shellbarks on the sty.

Of curse it was a childfish whim.

But inl' "reas little joy

To find how Farmer Jones' dog

Could jasticate a boy.

Boston Courler.

Providentially Penniles Moop-There goes Shoop. He's the lggest dend-beat in town. Kloop—So he is. He's done me out

of money more than once. Moop—Why, I've saved fortunes on that fellow by not having had them! -Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Where They Differ. Dudely Canesucker - 1 tell you what, Mr. Plaintork, the idea that

dog, but he never goes around howling about it.—Texas Siftings.

Salaries and Dutles. He—I think we need not worry about the future. I am now getting

about the future. I am now getting \$2,000 a year as second assistant subeditor of the Daily Blower.

She—Yes; but you are killing yourself doing two men's work.

He—I know; but before long I may be promoted and then I will get \$3,000 for doing one man's work; and if I have matience I will eventually. if I have patience I will eventually reach a position where I will get \$5,000 for doing nothing at all!—New

York Weekly. Imitating the Drop Curiain. "Where are you going?" said Mrs. Murray Hill, as her hust and started to go out at the end of the first act.
"Oh, no place much," he replied. "I notice that the curtain has taken a drop, and I thought of doing the

same thing myself."-Texas Siftings, She—"I am very sorry our engagement must ceuse. I can never mar-

He-"My gracious! What has happened?"

She—My brother has disgraced us. He—"Oh, is that all? That doesn't matter. I feared may be your fatner had failed."—New York Weekly, Too Good to Tell.

Mrs. Sanger-What were you laughng at while papa was saying grace? Edith-Jus' a joke, Mrs. Sanger-Why, Edith! what

Edith-A private joke.

Mrs. Sanger-Can't you tell me Edith—No; it was jus' a private joke tween me an' Dod.—Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

Who Was the Sick Man?
Clara—I don't like these photographs. I showed them to my invalid uncle, and he says they are horrid.

Photographer-Well, you can't go by what he says; a sick man and a well man take a different view of

things, you know.
Clara-Well, then, he must have been comparatively healthy to what you were when you took those photographs.

Life in Pizen Creek.



complaints by Eastern recipients of letters from this office that you cancel the stamps by shooting holes in the envelopes

Postmaster Whooper-That's where the Eastern recipients differ from the last sneakin' low-lived postoffice inspector that come here. I canceled him by shootin holes in him too, but he didn't make no complaint was too thoroughly canceled!-Texas Siftings.

### A Mistaken Policy,

First tramp—I say, Mike, th' fash-ion of gents like me an' you carryin' clubs is a mistake. Second tramp—Git out! Clubs scares people inter bein' hospitable,

don't they? First tramp—They useter; but ten folks began ter notice our clubs they began ter keep big dogs, an' now it takes all th' cold vittles they has ter feed th' dogs.—New York

Weekly. A Droadful Threat.

### An Austin colored man, with pro-truding eyes, rushed into Justice

Tegener's office and exclaimed: wants Col. Jones, who libs nex'

door to me, put under \$1,000,000 bonds ter keep de peace."
"Has he threatened your life?" "He has done dat berry thing. He

said he war g'wine ter fill de nex' niggah he found after dark in his hen-house plum' full ob buckshot."-Exchange.

#### "Perseverance," Etc.

How much a man may love a horse and hate to lose him has recently been shown in the case of an old farmer in Illinois, who traveled over 1,000 miles of country trying to find an old \$25 plug which was stolen from him two years ago. He got the animal at last in Georgia.

#### Causes of Jersey Lunacy.

At a meeting of the Essex County (N. J.) Council, the lunatic asylum committee reported that the superintendent of the asylum had informed hem that the chief cause of lunacy there was the marriage of cousins and the next principal cause was drink.

### NOUX CITY Tame GEDAR RAPIOS

The Chicago, Milwaukoe & St. Paul Railway Company also says that it is the "best line to St. Paul and Minneapolis," which is a fact, with "olectric lighted trains" and reading lamps in each berth, so that one can read all night long if he has a book and doesn't want to sleep. It brays about the "finest dining cars in the world," with the best of meals served on imported china by the most expert and civil colored waiters at 75 conts, while the lines east of Chicago charge a whole doilar.

And—once more—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway opens up a new through car line from Chicago to Denver, via Gmaha and Lincoin, and it isn't long before the whole world says to itself that "shortest line from Chicago to Omaha," that "shortest line from Chicago to The shortest line from the States, and what the whole world says must be true.

The address of the passenger agent in Chicago is 207 Clark street, and everybody who wishes to travel over the best road in the Western strepping car reservations.

ecure sleeping car reservations.

We oftener suspect a man of vice

A Decisive Blow for Freedom

From the byramical yoke of those despots althes, dyspepsia, constipation and liver compleits, is struck when the quandom victim of
their salling supremeap has taken a course of
Hosbetter's Stomach Bitters. Then they vamose defeated, and health resumes its welcome
sway. Such is the invariable experience of
these who uses tha ruling attentive to get ril of
these associate evils. Antidyspeptics, cholasway, musheriess and—nesiess. The happy
blending of remedial properties, derived from
Nature's botamic storehouse, with a pure, modfind-spirituous basis existent in the Bitters,
mot only initiates but effectuates the joint cure
of dironic indigestion, irregularity of the bowds
and perversion of the bile. The surest defens
against malaria is this agreeable fortifier and
preservative of health under unfavorable atimcapheric conditions. It confirences a tendency to requisition, rouses the Milney and
dows a debilitated, zervous invalid with vigor,
incomparable as a tonic.

The Lortune which nobody sees, makes A Decisive Blow for Freedor The fortune which nobody sees, makes a man happy and unenvied.

The fortune which nobody sees, makes a man happy and unenvied.

The fortune which nobody sees, makes to.

This is essentially an age of advancement and perhaps in no directions have greater advances been made than in medical science. Diseases that until medical science. Diseases that until recently were pronounced by the highest medical authority to be incurable are now found to yield readily to the discoveries of modern medical skill. This statement is amply forne out by the article appearing elsewhere in this issue under the heading of "The Saratoga Miracle" and would seem to indicate that one of the most perfect medical presurations of modern times is employed. preparations of modern times is em-bodied in the remody known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

QUEEN VICTORIA believes that articles made by blind people bring luck. Any book in Surprise Series," (best authors), 25 cent novels, about 200 pages each, sent free, postpaid, by Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., on receipted 20 wrappers of Dobbins Electric Soap, Send 1 cent for catalogue

THERE are nearly 3,000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewed boots. BEECHAM'S Pills act like magic on the

vital organs, restore lost complexion and bring back the keen edge of appetite. TEN MILLION DOLLARS' worth of German toys are sold in England yearly.

HEV. JAMES H. CORDEN, pastor M. E. Church, Wilson, N. C., says: I have used Bradycrotine and never in a single instance failed to obtain immediate relief from headache when directions were followed. Of all Druggists. Fifty cents.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Mestol er. No Fits Mtor first day's use. Mar-telous cures. Treatise and £:00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 501 Arch St., Phila, Pa.



Dyspepsia

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; "A year ago this hast fall frommenced to fail rapidly, igat all appetite and archition, and baroly dragged along with my work. During the winter and spring had to have help about my housework. Physicians did not help me. and I got more and more discouraged. I suf-

fered from dyspepsia so that I Could Not Eat Vegetables

or most, and at last so that I could not even use butter on my toast. Used to dip the teast in tea, and even then it would distress my sto In the spring I hired a girl permanently, my health was so poor. She tried to persuade me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a lady for whom she had worked had been greatly benefited by it. She said: 'It will only cost a dollar to try it.'

I Dragged Along

Entil Abgust, when I began to take Hood's Sarsan-rilla. In about a week I felt a little better. Could keep more food on my stomech and grew stronger. I took three bottles, am now perfectly well, have gained 22 pounds, am in excellent health. I owe all this to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am glad to let you know what it has done for me." Mas. William Lohn, 10: Van Buren Street. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist agestion, cure headache.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

Ze: calds, loc. All made of this levely moss PACIFIC SOUVENIR CO., Box S26, Chicago, Ill.



no tin or glass packag

HAS ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Cheering Him Up-Alas, Poor Bee -Very Likely-Ye Boston Maid-The Whole Truth, Etc., Etc.

Friend—How are you to day?
Sick Man—Pretty bad, I'm afraid I'm
going to die.
Friend—Nonsense.—Cheer up, old fellow. Only the good die young.

CHERRING HIM UP.

ALAS, POOR BEE. How doth the Presidential bee Improve each shining day By gathering delegates galore In such a quiet way!

How skillfully he lays his plans, How well improves each minutel.
And yet when the convention comes
Ofttimes he isn't in it! -[Chicago Times.

YERY LIKELY.

"Why do they have so many fine oil aintings in saloons newadays" "Probably because water colors would be inappropriate."—(Trath.

YE BOSTON MAID.

Prof. Astral (in Boston)-I understand hat your daughter is an onthusiastic student of theosophy.

Mrs. Hubbs—Yes; she was last week,
don't know what she is onthusiastic
about this week.—[Puck.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

A rattle of poker chips sounded in the collectors cars as he opened the door of the office

"Is Mr. Brinkins in?" he inquired.
"No, sir," replied the office boy,
"He's out about seven dellars."—[Judge. SINCERE.

Friend-What did he say to you when he proposed to you?
Miss Rox—He said life without me

ALL PULLING TOORTHER

"Who is that long-haired young fellow who seems to have nothing to do?" in-

A MATTER OF WAGES.

"I observe, James," said the Boston employer, "that you say 'cether and neether." Are you not aware that such is not our pronunciation of those

"It doesn't soom to me," replied the boy from New York, despondently, that you ought to expect me to say eyether and eighther on a salary of \$16

UNPROFITABLE GAME.

City S: ortsman—Any game here?

Jerseyman—Plenty o' snipo.

"Snipo! It doesn't pay to hunt them.
oo small." "Too small ter cook?"
"Too small to hit."

A LUCID INTERVAL.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, was a BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

If have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable. —Rev. Henry Ward Beccher.

Doctor—How is the puttent this mount ing?

Nurse—Well—he has been wandering a good deal in his mind. Early this morning I heard him say: "What an old woman that doctor is!"—and I think woman about the last really rational that was about the last really rational

remark he made .- [Punch. SELFISH PARENTS.

e another war: Mamma—Never, I hope. Small Boy—Huh! You and papa saw great big war when you was young, any fun or not .- [Good News.

Small boy-Mamma, when will there

CAREFUL ABOUT HIS DIET. "That's something I pever cat for din-er," said a man in a Spring lane res-

"What's that?" asked his friend.

NOT A MATTER OF WAGES.

"I like the bonnet very much. It is simply a dream of beauty. But do you think it matches my complexion?"
"No. I don't think it does. But that needn't cause any trouble. easily fix your complexion to match the

She (to idle youth - Why don't you engage in some work of charity?

He (who has been calling quite frequently of late - Ah, yes, I catch the spirit of the author, and begin at home,

ring?
She (thoughtfully)—That's so—and—and poor maining so got a headache, so I dare not scream.—{New York Horald.

THE PEFASANTEST PART.

He (preparing to leave) - I assure you

Transcript.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

Mamma—I wish you would go to Mad-m Modestto's and tell her that dress is too tight, and I want it altered. Small Son (complainingly)—Madam Modestte's is so far off, and I'm tired playin' ball. Mayn't I go to a negrer ress maker?

Mamma-Another dress-maker won't do.

Small Son (after reflection)—Well,
mayn't I go to th' drug store around th'
corner an get you a bottle of Auti-Fat?
—{Good News.

ONE ENOUGH. "Dear me!" said Mrs Hobbs, just be-fore the guests arrived. "There are sixteen persons and only fifteen

spoons."
"That's all right," said Hobbs. "Fanny Harkins and Dave Fisher are engaged. One spoon will do for them."
[Bazar.

GIVING AN ORDER.

Small Boy—Mamma wants you to send her up quarter a pound of coffee and a pound of tea.

Careful Grocer—Isn't it a quarter of tea and a pound of coffee she wants?

Small Boy—Well, it's somehow that way, and—oh, I forgot, send us up a barrel of onions and half a dozen Bormuda postors and a neek of eyes. now muda potatoes and a peck of eggs; now don't forget.

THE HEIGHT OF HOSPITALITY. Mother—Why have you put on that old-dress, and, dear me, why are you rubbing that dirt on your face?

Little Daughter—Susie, Slummer has tum to call on me, an' she's dot an old dress an' a dirty face.—[Good News.•

First Boy (with bundle)—You stop sicking that dog at me, or I'll—I'll give Second Boy-He, he! Wot good'll that do? First Boy-While he's entin' th' men

I'll lick you. Boy-Here, Tige!-[Good News.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

AVERTING ATTACKS OF ASTIMA.—According to the Journal de Medicine, of Paris, the fumes of bromohydrate of unmonia have a beneacial effect in sathma and bronchitis. By an inhalation of the fumes, under certain conditions, an attack of astlum may be averted.

More AN ESTHETIC AND ANTISEPTIC AGENTS.—It seems that the use of solid AGENTS.—It seems that the use of solid carbonic acid as an anxisthetic has been made the subject of a patent by the well-known Dr. Robert Wiesendanger, of Hamburg. When the liquefied gas is poured from the iron cylinder in which it is compressed, it rushes out in the form of a white mist, which may be collected as flakes of pure carbonic acid snow and pressed into solid masses that will as a number of hours. Carbonic acid us solidified produces intense cold; we che may be made to benumb any part of he body to such an extent that minor su gical operations are made painless. This has been practiced with such certainty

toward the ceiling, where the air of a room is at the highest temperature; the cold stream is then heated in its passage as it falls to the lower level for breakos. It falls to the lower level for breathing. But in large rooms, to utilize at its best this current, there should be in the skirting, outlets communicating with a heated up-cust flee, which will draw away the heavy air near the door. In cases where there is heating by hotwater coils, the cold air may be trought in at or near the floor lavel and pussed the action to the later that the later water coils. at or near the floor lavel and passed through the hot-water coils—the outlet for viriated air being in or near the ceiling—to a heated up-cast flue. In larger rooms or buildings for public assemblies it may be necessary with either of these systems to use a fan, either to propel fresh air into the room or to draw away the viriated out.

the vitiated nir. The great desideratum in the admission of fresh air is to cut it up into very fine streams, something in the way water is cut up in passing through the fine nose of a watering can. It has been found that air admitted through a tube or ori-"Say," said the elderly farmer-looking man. "I want a little piece put in the paper that I want a woman who can cook, wash, iron milk four cows, an' larger inward, with a wire gauze on the cook, wash, iron, milk tour cows, an manage a market wagon."

"All right," said the advertising clerk. "Shall I state what wages will be paid?"

"Wages nothin!" shouted the farmer-looking man. "I want to marry her."—[Indianapolis Journal.

THE MODERN WAY.

larger inward, with a security is so cut up and diffused that the draught is not fell. By analogy, a mass of water entering through a narrow canal drives all before it and cuts a channel for itself, but the same quantity passing over a large surface of ground gently irrigates it. Another important, point is not to let the other important point is not to let the passage of the air be at too great a velocity; the gentler the flow the better.

—[The Contemporary Review.

The Devasting Moth-Worm.

It is well to remember that the moth never destroys woolens; it is the worm. It is well to remember that camphor and all the other vile odors in the world will

All (who has been calling quite freuently of late — Ah, yes, I catch the
pirit of the author, and begin at home,
h? Clever, by Gawge!

EMINENTLY FASHIONABLE.

SYou were at a high tea the other day

His ether vile odors in the world will
never protect fabrics in the world will
have price that leading the last on most pure a garment away that
has so much as one moth egg, a ton of
campion won't prevent that egg from
hatching, if there's any hatch to it. The
only way to preserve a garment from
the ravages of the moth is to be absoonly way to preserve a garment from the raveges of the moth is to be absolutely sure in the first place that a moth has laid in eggs in it, and this is not easy to discover, because with the mother instinct it ereeps into dark crovies, I know they were the very best, for thay lad a professional reader there, and while he was reading Antony's oral tion overybody talked and laughed just as if there had been no reader there."

She—If you don't let go my hands, sir III ring for the servants.

The—But if I don't let go how can you fing for the servants.

The only way to preserve a garment from the twave a garment from the twavel as file methods of the burdens of his career, that first refuses to perfectly perform its functions.

Though ten years the junior of that remarkable old man, Senator Platt is worthy of mention as one of the virile men of his sage and times. You may have seen nowspaper mention of the fact that by many of his career, that first refuses to perfectly perform its functions.

Though ten years the junior of that remarkable old man, Senator Platt is worthy of mention as one of the virile men of his sage and times. You may have seen nowspaper mention of the fact that by many of his career, that first refuses to perfectly perform its functions.

Though ten years the junior of that mother instinct it ereeps into dark crovies, the more obscura the better, and its eggs are as small as the point of a piu. It coats these eggs or incrusts them with a covering, and you might be a may have seen nowspaper mention of the fact that by many of his career, that first refuses to perfectly perform its finetions.

Though ten years the junior of that mother the years the point of a piu. It coats these eggs. Now you and you might be a may be a piu. It coats these eggs. Now you can put that garment away in a garment to know, but still the gossipe concerning him goes on. Senator Platt is perhaps the most ungarly main we have in the eggs have here a garment and but in sit of the care that first refuses to perfectly perfor

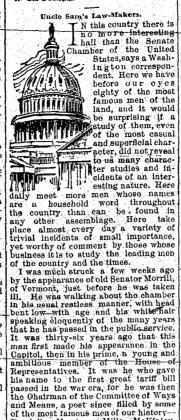
these eggs are put away in a garment is to keep the garment out under constant surveillance for two or three weeks before putting it away, and in that time any newly hatched worm will develop into a size that can be readily seen. Once a garment is absolutely free of the egg or the worm, it can then be tied up Miss Smarte, the time has passed very in a paper parcel, or anything else that plus annuly this evening.

She (abstractedly)—Yes, it is pleasant to know that it is past.—[Boston its way into anything.—The Upholatorer.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

BRAINY MEN WHO ARE PHYS-

Pictures in Both Wings of the Cap-Who Keeps His Hands



the Ghairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a post since filled by some of the most famous men of our history—Randall, Morrison, Mills, McKinley, Springer. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Morrill took his seat in the Senate, where he has been ever since, an honor to his State.

where he has been ever since, an nonce to his State.

Throughout this quarter of a century he has been one of the few men who have represented the highest type of public service in this country—studious; conscientious, zealous. It is an odd fact that his anxiety to serve his constituents has increased with the weight of years, and but a short time ago we saw him making a speech in the Senate with an almost painful effort to reach the high standard of effectiveness which came easily to him in his prime. Sad, indeed, was it to see him endeavor to lift his feeble voice above the hum of to lift his feeble voice above the hum of to lift his feedle voice above the hum of the chamber, and to give to his most im-portant senteaces the emphasis which he knew was their due. His case was only one of many which we have of late had in the Senate—instances of mea old and decrept in years and in physical strength, yet vigorous in intel-lectual power. When Senator Morrill, thereby seet 80 made his last great

may be made to benumb any part of he body to such an extent that minor su gitcal operations are made painless. This has been practiced with such certainty that, at the Hamburg Hospital, one of the experimental cases was that of a boy and the experimental cases was that of a boy and the experimental cases was that of a boy and in his leg.

Ventuation.—The healthy atmosphere in a room is one in which the air is changed to the extent of 3,000 cubic feet per hour per adult immate. The air admitted need not be cold; warmed air, so longus it is fresh, is of course proter, hible to cold air in winter, but in some way, the air must be brought in if we are to continue in health. There are various ways of doing this. One is by admitting gold air so that it is directed upward toward the ceiling, where the air of a room is at the highest temperature; the



SENATOR BARBOUR'S POCKET GESTURE

known to the finite mind. Why is it that among men who make their mark. In life, their impress upon the thought of their times, solely through their intellectuality, it is the body and not the brain which first gives out? All their lives their physical solves have been carefully nutured, subjected to little or no strain, permitted to act as mere tenders to the gray matter which adorns the top of the spinal column.

In the Senate we have a number of In the Senate we have a number of Instances of the modern rule that it is the body which first, gives way. Take for one sample Senator Turpie, of Indiana. Watch him in his seat or moving about on the foor, and he looks like a physical wreck—a man who is merely existing. His grizzled head is continually shaking as if he were palsied. Yet his mind is seemingly as powerful and ually shaking as if he were palsied. Yet his mind is seemingly as powerful and perfect as it ever was. His distinguished colleague. Senator Voothees, is another physical wreek. His limbs are thick and halt; his body full of infirmities. It is with difficulty that he moves about in the chamber. Yet when he rises to speak the gray matter at the fountain head of his nervous organization sparkles, fullminates, illumines. He is still forceful, cloquent. It is the physical organization, which he is supposed to have taxed least of all, which has borne but a small share of the burdens of his carreer, that first refuses to perfectly perform its functions.

the Senate, the lankest and leanest, he is also the most awkward. To add to the difficulty, he is as restless as a fish out of water. He is constantly walking about the chamber, uneasy and ill-content, as if time hung heavily on his hands, and in thus perambulating he does not appear to know what to do with his hands, and puts his feet down as if afraid all the while that he might step upon something which would explode or slip from under him. Yet, with all these peculiarities, he is one of the most to the post score of sip from under him the senate, one who has been proceed to the senate of the most time the senate, one who has ship when it meets with approval. lovable men in the Senate, one who has ship when it incets

a kind word for and from all his asso-

One of the most solid-looking men of the Senate is Mr. Gray of Delaware. His case is an illustration of the old adage that, a prophet is not without honor, etc. It happened that Mr. Gray is little known throughout the country, and I doubt if more than one-half the readers of this letter ever heard of him before, yet in the Senate he is looked up to as one of the strong men, one of the master minds of the body. A thinker, an orator, a patriot, a man of rare ability and common sense, the day will surely and common sense, the day will surely come in which he will be known by the come in which he will be known by the nation at his true worth. One of Sen-ator Gray's peculiarities is his fondness for running his hands down in the pockets of his trousers. In this he is like a boy who has for the first time in his career attained the dignity of pockets. Whether making a speech or engaged lottering about the chamber, an eager listeer to all that is going on Senator.

loftering about the chamber, an eager listener to all that is going on, Senator Gray habitually has his two big hands thrust into the pockets of his trousers. Another Senator who likes to keep his hands in his prockets is Mr. Barbour of Virginia. A week or so ago I saw Senator Barbour making a speech on a subject dear to his heart—the Virginia tax bill. In advocacy of his ideas he became insistent entrest were alcouent. came insistent, earnest, even eloquent, but he could not muster up enough courage to disengage, his hands, which he had thrust into the pockets of his short coat. As the spirit moved him to gesticulate, he did it in an original and inimitable manner, with his hand in his pockets. First his right hand would shoot up into the air for purposes of emphasis, and then his left would follow suit, each movement displaying to the curious observer large sections of his waisteant and shirt.

One of the most remarkable faces in the Sennic is that of Arthur Pue Gorman. It is a saying in the Senate Chamber that there are three Senator Gormans—the smiling Gorman, its serious Gorman, and the Gorman who smiles came insistent, earnest, even eloquent,

Gorman, and the Gorman who smile and frowns at the same time. The Maryland Senator is the only man I



EX-SI BAKER REED'S QUEER FAD.

know who can smile on one side of his face with curling lip and twinkling eye, while on the other side he is as sober as

while on the other such he is as soor as, judge. I know he can do this, because I have seen him.

Over in the House end of the Capitol ex-Speaker Reed is still the most conspicuous figure. Mr. Reed has of late developed a new fad—one which causes no little amusement among the members no little amusement among the members, who sit near him. It is his belief that-drops, of water are continually falling from the beautiful ceiling of the hall, and alighting upon his ball head. Two or three times a day he throws back his head, rubs the bald spot with his hand-kerchief, and gazes threateningly at the ceiling. In vain do Mr. Reed's friends assure him that he is the oring under a assure him that he is the oring under a ssure him that he is latoring under a haducination and that no water falls on his devoted head. The ex-Speaker in-sists that there is a crack in the roof and that somewhere in the costing a and that somewhere in the colling a pool of water has accumulated for the express purpose of moistening his pate with an occasional drop. An examination of the roof and ceiling is to be made in a few days in order to allay Mr. in a few da Reed's fears.

World's Fair Notes.

KENTICKY has made a \$100,000 ap Propriation.
Victoria, Australia, has made a World's Fair appropriation of \$100,000,
APPLICATIONS for space in the Exposition buildings.

sition buildings now aggregate more than 4,000,000 square feet. In the Government exhibit will appear all the relies, which are obtainable, of various Arctic exploring expeditions. ARGUMENTS for and against Sunday opening of the Expesition will be heard by the National Commission on Oct. 6.

THE American Bible Society will make an exhibit in which will appear copies of Bibles in more than 200 different lan-

INDIANA has begun the erection of its building at the Exposition, and is well advanced in arrangements for its gen-eral State exhibit. THE Board of Lady Managers pro-

ing a chikiren's home or public co pavilion for mothers and children. A YOUNG lad, son of the editor of the A YOUNG, Ind., son of the editor of the Florida Standard, is making, for exhibi-tion at the Fair, a table upon which ap-pears an inlaid map of the State, each county being accurately represented by a separate piece of native Florida wood.

His Life Threatened. THE writing of threatening letters to Dr. Parkhurst seems to have become the main industry of that class of citi-zens whom he has driven out of other lines of business.—New York Tele-

DR PARKHURST has received eleven letters threatening his life if he does not cease his crusade against crime in New York City. It looks like the reverend gentleman was getting in his work.—Peoria Journal."

DR. PARKHURST has received eleven warnings of sudden death unless he stops trying to make a respectfule city of New York. The Doctor will not be really afraid til the number reaches thirteen. — Pittsburg. Chronicle-Telegraph. graph.

DR. PARKHURST'S life has been threatened if he persists in the crusade of reform which he has pushed with such relentless vigor in New York. The anonymous letter is always the weapon of the vicious and cownrdly. Dr. Park-hurst should remember that threatened men live long.—Boston Record.

Spurgoon's Fortune

Spurgeon's widow announces that. her famous husband left less than \$10 .-900. The world would have been more than surprised if such a man had left a great fortune,-Springfield Republi SPURGEON Gled a poor man. Fortunes came to him during his lifetime, from one or another of the causes in which he was interested, but every pound thus re-

The Only Que Ever Printed - Can You Wind

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Grescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you book, plauriful Lithographs, or SAMPLES FREE.

THE Emperor of China has ten men whose sole duty is to carry his umbrella. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and i

blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Senfor testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 750 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. THE world consumes 4,000,000 steel

pens daily.

How Assurd to (ROAR AND WHEREZE with a saugh which Hale's Honey of Hoseucund and Tar will cure. Prine's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.



Making Glad the Waste (Waist) Places,

Making Glad the Waste (Waist) Places.

"That's what I call making glad the waist places," said Smithson, as he put this arm around a lady's waist. But Lilly won't care much for this show of affectior if Smithson doesn't get rid of that disagreenble catarrh of his. Won't somebody tell him that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure him.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Had" is cured with a faw applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic.

In perfect faith, the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. offer to pay \$500 to any one suffering from Chronic Catarrh in the Tead whom they cannot cure.

Now, if the conditions were reversed—if they asked you to pay \$500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them.

They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial? I sur'any rial prefers.

a great name back of them.
They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial prefera-



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs, is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

substitute CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.



8888888888

'German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six vears successfully for Sore Throat. Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones. @



### FIVE DOLLARS EASILY MADE

In order to give the mass of the people an innocent amusement the SYLVAN REMEDY CO. of Peoria, Ill., manufacturers of REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE, offer a premium of Five Dollars to every person who will send us the correct names of the persons who will be nominated by the Republican and Democratic parties for President and Vice President. Every one can compete, and the lucky winners will receive their present of Five Dollars as soon as the nominating conventions shall have announced the result. This is the only advertisement that will appear on this subject. CUT IT OUT and make your guesses. Address

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,



"THEY ARE NAUGHTY. BUT NICE."



The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably
DH. ISAAC THOMPSON'S
CELEBRATEO EYE-WATER.
The prices in a carefully irrepared objection's pi

One CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS 🗑 👩 FAT FOLKS REDUCED

RENSION JOHN W. MORRIS. Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty alnos WANTED! MEN TO TRAVEL. We pay \$50 to \$100 a month and expenses, STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis-HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, DRNAMENTAL.



HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

Donnie the Strength of any other fence; will not stretch, sag, or get out of shape. Harmless to Stock, A Perfect Farm Fonce, yet Handsome enough to Ornament a Lawn. Write for Prices, Descriptive Circular and Testimonias, also Catalogue or Hartman Steel Picket Lawn, Fence, Tree and Flower Gards, Flexible Wire Mats, &c. Address your nearest seen.

1. 11, GANSE, General Western Sales, Agost, 508 Shite St. Chicago.

Ludlow-Saylon Wise Co. St. Louis, Mo., Agents for Souther's Missouri and Southern Illinois.

20 Always mention this pages.



perience. Write for Laws: A.W. McConnick Bons, Washington, D. O. & Cincinnati, O.

DENSIONS - Dae all SOLDIERSI | C. N. U.



## RACE HORSES BURNED.

MANY NOTED ANIMALS HAVE PERISHED.

Rumored Loss of Another Lake School -Milled for Kissing Another Man's Wife
-Mrs. Tracey Used Her Gun~Lynching
at Nashville, Tenn.

Man and Woman Fight with Pistols. Man and Woman Figur With Patons.
At Providence, R. I., Sidney G. Stamp and Mrs. Annie L. Tracy had a duel with pistols. The woman has been acting as housekeeper for about a year for feunp-whose wife is in the insane asylum, but a week or two agosh s left him and wont olseware. where to live, Stamp called on her, and after two hours' conversation he drow a revolver and fred. Ars. Pracy, who had efficiently expected the visit, also had a revolver and the fight was kept up as long as either had strength. Eath of the woman's hadds are shattered by bullet and the man is injured in the face. Both will recover. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the shouting.

### TRIED TO TYNCH FOUR NEGROES.

Desporate Emorts of a Mob to Break Into
the Nashville Jail.
A crowd gathered around the jail at
Nashville, Tonn., where the four negroes
arrested in connection with the assault on
the Misses Bruce, near Gooliettsville, are
canfined. The mob secured an ax and commenced battering on the item bars of the
outer door. A large number of officers
were present, but were powerless to render any assistance. Governor Buchanan ar-rived and addressed the mob, counselrived and addressed the mob, counseling them to desist and promising that the improvement would be promptly dealt with by the courts. The medical with the courts are to the Governers outreates, and sail they would have the prisoners at all hazards. Jadler Wills was surrounded by the vigilantes, but reclused to deliver up the ke's, which he claimed were in possession of the night watchman, who had disuppened. The riot bell was rung at 2 o'clock a.m. and it a few minutes peo le who were groused from their slumbers began to fice to the scene of trouble. The police drave the foreniest members of the mob out of the entrance to the jail, but saddenly the re was a rush of the jail, but suddenly there was a rush of than a hundred armed men from s'reet in the neighborhool and the attack street in the neighborhood and the street was renewed. Later Gov. Buchinan made another appeal to the nob. advising them to dispeise, and the leaders finally prom-ised that they would withdraw. But they later returned and lynched Ept Grizzard by hanging him to a telegraph pole.

#### DRIVEN INSANE BY A JOKE. A College Instructor a Monomaniae Be

Daight F. Carroll, the instructor in physics at Lehigh University, P.c., has become insine from a practical joke played upon him by the student. He is a graduate of Wes'eyan, from Wallingford, Conn. Carroll wallingford, Conn. Carroll wallingford, Conn. roll was a good ins ructor, but very reserve and one cable. His tacturalty was s

rked that he became the subject of th marked that he became the subject of the students ridicule. A month ago the students gave a ministrel performance in which one of the actors burlesqued Carroll. The whole audience applianded and laughed in derision at the hapless instructor. He brooded so much on the joke that he fell-sick from hervous prostration. When able to be about he was a monomantac, being under the impression that all persons, students in particular, were his enemies.

#### VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

The Barn on A. Smith McCann's Farm The Barn on A. Smith McCann's Farm
Near Lexington Destroyed by Fire.
The large barn on A. Smith McCann's
famous stock farm, Fairlawn, Ry, was destroyed by fire. Twenty-eight heaf- of
trotting stock war quiptered in the stables,
including the Electioneer stallion May
Kinz. The barn was valued at \$15,000, fully insured, and the stock destroyed at from \$15,000 to \$15,000,
no Jasurance. The trotting horse
Lyn, owned by J. P. Gibbs, of Fiedwood,
Dark N. Y. was burned to death at Pim-N. Y., was burned to death at Pim Park, N. Y., was pureon to death at rim-lico, Md. Mr. Gibbs string of trotters had just arrived from New York, and Lynx had been in the stable but a few minutes when, the fire was discovered. The other horses were got out uniquied. The stable was destroyed. Lynx was valued in \$5,000.

### DEADLY BUEL ON HORSEBACK.

Dr. Horn, of Arkansas, Shot Four Times and Killed by William Hatley.

News reached Morrillton, Ark., of the killing of Dr. G. H. Horn, of Yan Buren County, forty miles in the interior, by William Hatley. An old fedd has existed for several years between the Horns and Hatleys, and they have had several shooting encounters, and two or three men have been killed. Dr. Horn and William Hatley, the minningle in the feud met accidentally principals in the feud; met accidentally while on horseback, and both men began to free Hatley sent a bullet through Horn's brain and three shots late his body after he tell from his horse. Hatley surrendered to the authorities and claimed the killing was in self-detense.

Miss Burnett Will Take the Vell. The announcement is just made at Boston that Miss Ruth Burnett, daughter of Joseph Burnett, has determined to go into a Catholic convent. Miss Burnett is a beautiful girl and a member of a very beautiful girl and a member of a very prominent family. But she is known to the general public on account of her warm friendship with Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mary Anderson. Her family are consplcuously Episcopalian, and him given a clerayman to that church, Rev. Waldo Burnett.

#### Boat and Crew Missing.

The steamer A. Everett arrived at Du-luth without her tow schooner, the Sophia Minch, and grave fears are felt for the crew of nine men and their boat. Captain Henry Frittle, commander of the Everett says that the Minch left go her towline at a point, about three miles from the outer island. The was coal laden and commanded by Captain Joseph Lampow, of Cleve-

#### Shot for Taking a Kiss.

George Doyle went to the residence of Farl Dudding, a farmer, near Anderson, id. Mrs. Dudding was sitting on the porch beside her husband. Doyle could kissed lies. The husband drew his revolver and fired three those, shooting Doyle through the right ellow, thick and rights. through the right elbow, thigh and right lung. Doyle will die.

Fatal Wreck on the Burlington. Fatal Wreck on the Burlington.
The east-bound Burlington passenger
train, known as No. 4, was wrecked three
niles west of Crete Neb., by running into
a washout. As a result, thie men were
killed and six were more or less injured...

Do Morny Was Winged.

The report of the duel at Ostond, England, Wednesday, between Milbank and a French opponent is confirmed. Milbank's

antagonist was the Duc de Morny, who was wounded. The quarrel which led to the duel occurred in the restaurant of Grand Hotel at Brussols, and grew out of he Drayton-Borrowe trouble. intimates that De Morny will not recover.

#### Reid's Successor.

The President sent to the Senate the nominution of T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France

SCORE ONE FOR ST. LOUIS. The Postofiles Department to Introduce

Col. Smith A. Whitsleld, Birst Assistan Postmaster General, who has been in St Louis for the past few days on business connected with the Postoffice Department. has completed his visit and started on his return to Washington. Col. Whitfield says that in St. Louis the first practical menmatic service for carrying mail matter will be introduced. "The department has had the idea of the possimatic service for a long time," he said, "but this is the first instance where it will be worked out."

ALTGELD IS CHOSEN.

Distribution of food sent from Corpus Christi, Tex., to the famine sufferers in the Rio Grande section began Thursday, when their stock having died.

Vermont Farmer Kidnaned A singular kidnaping case has occurred at Bristol, Vt. A stranger called at the house of Elisia Hewitt, a farmer of advanced age, and induced Hewitt to accompany bim to look at a farm near by, which he said he desired to purchase. The pany bim to look at a farm near by, which is said he desired to purchase. The this suspecting farmer complied. Mr. Hewith has not been seen since; though his sor and other members of the family have made vigilant search. He had severa hundred dollars with him, and it is believed that that was what the stranger was after.

John Bentley, proprietor of a Hollidays-burg, Pa., billiard hall, is in juil charged with attempted murder. He had some with attempted murder. He had some words with John Keith, a negro, and wher Keith walked into his billiard-room ordered him out. Keith turned to leave with a muttered insult, whereupon Bentley shot him. The negro fell, but the bullet had flattened against his skull, the hardness owhich saved his life.

The Ohio River is rising again at Cincin-uti at the rate of one and one-half inches er hour, with the stage of water within

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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CORN-No 2..... OATS-Mixed Western. BUTTER-Creamery... FORK-Old Moss....

THE KING OVER YOU.

Trust not to numbers; trust not to blows; Your king and your lerd is the man who knows;

Numbers are futile; buffets are vain; Your freedom lies in your soul and brain. Hands off the bludgeon; hands to the book!

the invaders, boasting that it would bring back the scalp of every white man in the

expedition.
Gordon was familiar with the Chico and knew where the attack would be made. The Indians would wait until he Rio Grande section began. Thursday, when spations were issued to 850 people, some of was ready to enter the pass leading whom were actually starving. Unless further assistance is soon had many of the sufferes will die. The greatest distress he reported from the country back from the reported from the country back from the Rio Grande, where there are many cases of Mexicans who had hundreds of cattle before the drought, but are now desilvate their stock having died. other. For a distance of twelve miles the two commands held a parallel course, and were not over two miles apart. The Indians hugged the base of the ringe so as to prevent the white men from enter-ing any of the passes, while Gordon watched for a battle ground in the val-ley. He found it twelve miles above the

p iss just at sundown on a June day. The spot selected was a natural sink on the crest of a mound or a series of mounds, taking in an area of about two-

acres. There was a wall of earth around this sink, as if a small lake had once occupied the spot. To the north was a still lower and deeper basin, large enough to shelter all the horses, and so strategie that a few men could defend it. There was a big spring on the plateau with grass enough to last the horses for three or four days, and Capt. Gordon's idea was to force the Indians to attack him in his position. A renegade white man named Gerry, who had served in the reg-alar cayalry and deserted to the red-skins, had drilled them in cayalry tactics Destined for the Western States.

The steamship Karlsruhe arrived Thursday from Bromen. She brings 2,295 family grants, nearly 99 per cent of whom are destined for Western States.

Bancer of a Flood.

Bancer of a Flood. would have proved too strong for the gold hunters. Behind the defences the

ase would be different.

There was only one place where the sink could be approached by horsemen, and that was on the south side. There was a clear road 200 feet wide, and the cannon were posted to cross fire over this. They had been kept covered on the march, and the Indians had no suspi-cion of their presence. Just at dusk Eagle Feather sent in word for the white nen to go to sleep without fear, as he should not attack until next day. This was no ruse on his part, for he made his amp two miles away, and that of the camp roomines was and that of the gold hunters was undisturbed by even a shot. During the night Gordon's men threw up further defences and cleared the sink of every incumbrance, Twenty men were told off to guard the animals,

and when the sun rose again every one was ready for what was to happen.

Eagle Feather was in no hurry. It was 9 o'clock before he marshalled his was y o clock before he marshalled his warriors on the prairie, a mile to the south of the plateau. He then sent in word that he hoped the white men would fight. He did not demand a surrender, and he wanted it plainly understood that he would grant no quarter. His firm purpose was to wine out every man firm purpose was to wipe out every man n the expedition, and thus deter all thought of future invasion of his terri-tory. From the way he disposed of his forces he must have been confident of speedy success. The mounted warriors were marshalled in lines having a front were marsanated in lines having a front of thirty men. They were eight lines deep, making 240 horsemen. The remainder of the force was held as a reserve. Not a warrior was dismounted, and no attack was made on the men guarding the lower basin. The Comanches, under cavalry tactice as taught by the renerate, backparved on masse with the renegade, had charged en masse with lances, and they had won a victory every time. The chief had never fought a large body of white men, and perhaps he wanted to test the value of the tactics on them. He was a brave general but

a poor strategist, When Gordon saw that no attack

would be made on the herd he called over lawrence has been pointing your por fifteen of the twenty men to assist in repelling the charge. The two field pieces were londed with canister, and every "So he has," was the response. "Full length?" thing was ready on the plateau. At a given signal, the body of warriors charged. The first line was half a mile Hour freedom hes in your soul and brain.

Hands eff the bindgeon; hands to the book!

Face to the future; turn not to look
Back to the past, though higher and higher
In the Seldoms you leave mounts the flame
of heaven's first

Trust not to ballots; trust not to laws;
Who masters himself God judgeth his
cause!

While you think to be masters with ballots
or, blows,
Vourking and row look is the man who

tion. The fight opened hotly on the other or sides, however, and as the Indians, were sheltered in their advance they soon began to work damage. Their fire was concentrated on the field pieces, and within an hour Gordon had four men killed and three disabled. From half-past twelve, to half-past four the firing was constant and almost entirely confined to the rifles. The white men were the best shots and were also more securely sheltered, and therefore had the best of it. But few indians had appeared in the ravine up to the last hour named. Then they began to gather for a rish, cone of the guns was turned upon them, and, when the shell with which it was charged exploded it likewise exploded two of the kegs of powder. How many, were killed and wounded no one could say, because the terrific explosion hurled down the high banks and filled the ravine for a fundred feet. A dozen or more bodies were found, and parts of others were blown into the upper basin.

The calamity in the ravine ended the attack on the part of, the Indians, and Gordon at once assumed the aggressive. The ponies of the Indians had been left on the prairie, and just out of rifleshof, guarded by a few warriors. He opined on the herd with shell, and in three or four rounds had seatreed it. Whenever the redskins attempted to bunch in any considerable number he shelled them, and such horses as gal opod within rifle range were shot down by the ritlemen. Eagle Foather had more than enough before the sun went down. Once he rallied them, and such horses as gal opod within rifle many ewere shot down by the ritlemen. Eagle Foather had more than enough before the sun went down. Once he rallied them, and such horses as gal opod within rifle many were shot down by the ritlemen. Eagle Foather had more than enough before the sun went down. Once he rallied them, and such horses as gal opod within rifle many evers later the garden had been left range were shot down by the ritlemen. Eagle Foather had more than enough before the sun went of the control of the work o

the wounded were taken away. Three years later he gave his figures on the fight. Out of his force of 480 men he rears later he gave ms. ngures ou me light. Ont of his force of 480 men he reached home with only 199 who had escaped scot free. He lost in killed 141, fand had 140 wounded more or less severely. Of his 480 ponies he lost at least half. Gordon's party picked up enough lances and rifles to load a wagon. They also got a large amount of aminutition and other number. Among the They also got a large amount of ammunition and other plunder. Among the Indian dead were two famous medicine, men and four sub-chiefs, and Gerry was also among the slain. He had not been killed by the white men, but Eagle Feather slew him with his own hand as he retreated. It was not his plan to open the fight as he did, but Gerry had assured him that the mounted warriors and tile over all consistent.

sured him that the mounted warriors could ride over all opposition.

The direct results were bad enough for the tribe, but dissensions followed to make matters worse, Eagle Feather was deposed, and he became a renegade, and the tribe divided into three or four factions which could never again be reunited. The Kiewas, to the east, took every advantage of the split, and the Apaches raided in from the west with great vigor, and within three years a great vigor, and within three years a tribe which had ranked as the richest and most powerful in the West was scattered and broken. Had not the Government stopped in and taken care of the remnant the Comanches, would have been exterminated.—[New York Sun?

#### No Full Length Portraits for Him.

Thackeray was not a vain man, and he disliked vanity in others, and made it the subject of his ridicule and sarcasm.

After long pleading his family induced him to have his portrait painted and Lawrence, a famous London artist, gladly

undertook the fask.
Soon after the picture was completed.
Thuckeray chanced to be dining at his Club; when a pampous officer of the Guards stopped beside the table and said: vented a rifle which can throw a charge "Haw, Thackeray, old boy, I hear of vitriol seventy meters.

trait?"
"So he has," was the response.
"Full length?"
"No; full fength portraits are for soldiers, that we may see their spurs. But the other end of the man is the prin-

away, and the ground was clear of all cipal thing with authors," said Thack-obstruction. The gold hunters were or- cray.—[Cleveland Leader. eray. - [Cleveland Leader.

#### HUNTING FOR APPARITIONS.

The Ghostly and Ghastly Work of the Boston Society of Psychical

and the least of the postuments corvived for inchesion where the What where the will be weather and the season for the inchesion of the works of the season where the What was the control of the works of the season where the What was the control of the works of the season where the What was the works of the season where the works of the wore the works of the works of the works of the works of the works o

#### Poems on Demand.

Poets find it difficult, if not impossible to write poetry "to order." A distinguished poet, who was not long ago asked by the editor of a periodical if he would not write for him a poem within two weeks, answered the editor: "Yes, if you will exercise your influence with the

you will exercise your influence with the muse in such a way as to compel her to visit me." The editor had no "influence with the muse," and lost his poem.

Beranger, the famous French poot, whose grentest gift lay in writing little poems which he called songs, was particularly dependent upon these chance visits of the muse. He was once visited by the author and Academician, Vlennet, who said to him: "You must have written several songs since I saw you last." "I have only began one," last." "I have only begun one," answered Beranger. "Only one! I am astonished!" excluimed Viennet. Beranger became indignant. "Humph!" he shouted. "Do you think one can turn off a song as one turns off a tragedy?"—[Manchester Times.

#### Not At All.

Intelligent Foreigner (to parlor-car acquaintance)—I am indebted to you, sir, for a most enjoyable afternoon and much political information. You are in public ife, I presume? Distinguished-Looking American No, sir. I am a Lieutenant-Govornor.

### FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

SPRING.

Come, Spring, and cheer the waiting

band
Of boys and girls who love thee;
Bestrew with blossoms all the land,
And best of fairies prove thee!

May's own fair Queen puts forth he Her beauty, sure, should move thee.

Come, Spring, and cheer the waiting Of boys and girls who love thee!

Bright one, whose presence all demand I' faith, it doth behoove thee

To answer to the Sun's command, So warm he shines above thee. Comp. Spring, and cheer the waiting

of boys and girls who love thee!
-[Harper's Young People.

A STRANGE BALUTATION. Thibet is a country in Central Asia, the common people of which are downright barbarians, not to say sayages, and some of their manners and customs are extremely droll. For instance, their salutation and sign of reverence and re-spect consist in sticking out the tongue at the person to be complimented, and the more the tongue, is protruded the greater the honor intended. Just imagine, my "Merry Timers," you and your friends meeting and sticking out your tongues at each other by way of greeting, instead of shaking liands, or smilingly nodding.—[Detroit Free Press.]

REACHING A GREAT HEIGHT WITH KITES. The actual height of kites above the earth is difficult to measure, because an object floating alone in the air looks farther away than it really is. When a kite is flying at a height of 1,800 feet, it has reached about as high a point as is possible without the assistance of other kites. Such a kite will seem to have reached an altitude of half a mile; yet a careful measurement of the string and its steepness will show that the kite is not over one third of a mile above the ground. Ordinarily the kite will go no higher even if more string is let out, because the wind presses against the great length of string with increasing force as the kite recedes and rises.

If more than one kite be used, remark-

able heights are attainable. The kites can, be fastened along a single string, but this method requires quickness in atlaching the right amount of tail to each kite; otherwise so much time may be wusted in preparing the successive kites for flight that the daylight will wane before the experiment can be concluded. However, when one kite is up and the amount of tail for it is determined, it becomes possible, after long experience, to at once estimate the amount of tail necessary for each additional kite, according to its size.—[St. Nicholas.

On the northern coast of California, ome thirty miles below the mouth of the esting natural formations to be found in this country, known a the Rig Lagoon. Here the coast, which runs north and south up to this point, takes a sharp turn inland, bordered by very high hills, run-ning to a distance of about three miles, their turning out ugain makes a sharp buy, a most V shaped, and for ages past or sand but has been washing itself up across this bay until the bar, has raised up out of the water some ten or twelve feet having a width of about 100 feet and a length of four miles, reaching

across the entire bay.

This but is in the shape of a roof.
When there is a storm the breakers will
roll up one side of it, break over and run down into the bay inside, and it is a nevel sight to stand there and watch the water, mountain high on one side and perfectly calm on the other, the line be-tween the two at intervals hidden altogether. This bar is a sort of short cut and can be traversed on herseback. In a storm the horseman will one minute be high and dry on land, the next minute a large wave will roll up and, running under the horse's feet to the depth of a foot or more, the rider will be. for an instant, four miles or so at sea on horse-back, with no land nearer than the high bluffs of the mainland in sight.

Moss ugates may be found, in abund-ance on the pebbly beach, and when the sun shines they glitter with duzzling brightness.

brightness.

The wild ducks that frequent this part of the coast literally fill this inland buy, and the passing hunter, should he take a shot at them, will raise such a cloud and such a quacking that he will think all the ducks of the earth have gathered there. Occasionally some wild beast, like a bear or a panther, will be found unimal rarely escaping capture

death. death.

Here the Digger Indians abound, living on the shell fish, which they eath
along the boach, seldom going over the
ridge of hills to capture a deer, which
are plentiful. It would astonish a Yale are plentitul. It would astoms a 1 ale or harvard foot-ball man to come upon this scene some bright morning at low tide and see the squaws and children playing herosse on the beach. They get so excited with their sport that they keep it up until the tide drives them from the beach often staying there until from the beach, often staying there until they have to chase the ball down into the surf.—[Detroit Free Press.

#### Seven Years Without a Birthday. A Scottish clergyman who died nearly

thirty years ago, Mr. Leishman, of Kin-ross, used to tell that he had once been without a birthday. The statement paz-zled most who heard it. They gould see that, if he had been born on the 29th of February, he would have no birthday except in a leap year. But leap year comes once in four years, and this accounts for a gap of three years only; their first thought would therefore naturally be that the old man, who, in fact, was fond of a harmless jest, was somehow jesting about the seven. There was, however, about the seven. There was, however, no jake or trick in his assertion. At the present time there'can be very few, if there are any, who have this tale to tell of themselves, for one who can tell it must have been born on the 29th of Feb. ruary at least ninety-six years ago. But ruary at least ninety-six years ago. But a similar line of missing dates is now soon to return; and indeed there are, no doubt, some readers of this page who will have only one birthday to celebrate for nearly twelve years to come.

The solution of the puzzle is to be found in the fact, which does not appear to be very widely known, that the year 1800 was not a leap year and 1900 will not be. The February of the present year had twenty-nine days, but in all the

not be. The restraint of the present year had trenty-nine days, but in all the soven years intervening between 1896 and 1804, as well as in the three between 1892 and 1896, that month will have only twenty-eight:—[Sf. Nicholas.]

### DOINGS OF CONGRESS

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital-What Is Being Done by the Senate and House-Old Matters Disposed Of and Pow Ones Con-

The Senate and House.

The Senate and House.

The 25th, the Chinese exclusion bill was the sole subject of discussion, and the present law was re-enacted, with the time for its continuance set at ten years. Numerous protests from the States of Missouri, Taxas, Virginio, Michigan, Arkansas, Wisconstu. and Dukota, principally from Esventh Day Baptists and Adventists, were presented asking Congress not to commit itself to any religious creed by urging the Columbian World's Exposition to be closed on Bunday. There were also two remonstrances from Massachusetts against the passage of the Ohinese exclusion bill. Personal matters/arkin had full sway in the House, and the 26th. Mr Blount of Georgia asked unanimous consent that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Oates, of Aliabama, in the Chair), on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. It appropriated \$1,584,925. being \$72,000 loss than the current law and \$553,541 less than the estimates. The reduction on missions was \$25,000. on consular superconditions of the discussion, the committee then rove and the House agreed to the request of the Senate for a conference on the amendments made by the Senate to the Chinese exclusion bill passed by the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Outes, of Alabama, in the conference on the amendments made by the Senate to the Chinese exclusion bill passed by the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Outes, of Alabama, in the conference on the amendments made by the Senate for a conference on the flouse went into committee of the whole (Mr. Outes, of Alabama, in the chair) on the diplomatic and consultra appropriation bill. Mr. Hittof Illinois moved an amendment having for its offect the separation of the missions of Colombia and Eccador, which the pending bill consolidates in one mission. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Hitt made several efforts to prove the consolidation of maning but his efforts were of n

made several efforts to prevent the conmodifation of missions and the reduction of
salaries of ministers to the South American,
republics, but his efforts were of no avail.
He then offered an amendment to restore to
87,500 the salary of the Minister of Voncruela (the committee having cut it to \$5,000).
No quorum voting on the amendment, the
committee rose and the House adjourned.
In the Senate, after routine business, the
gramy appropriation bill was taken up, the
question being on striking out the House
proviso which problidis payment of transportation of troops and supplies of the army
over any of the bonded lines owned, controlled, or operated by the Union Pacific
Railway Company including the Hose of
the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern
Railway Company over lines embraced in its
Pacific company over lines embraced in its
Pacific system. After a long speech by
Senator Morgan the House proviso, was
struck out; year, 26; nave, 23. The bill
was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.
The House transacted no business the

was then passed, and the Senate ad-journed.

The House transacted no tusiness the 29th, except that the Sibley tent bill, which has been clogging the wheels of private legislation for the past two months, was faully laid aside with a favorable recom-mendation, after having been amended so far as to refer the claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication. The Senate is discussing the different appropriation bills. It is stated by some Senators that Congress will probably be in session in September. On the Digmond

Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations: NATIONAL LEAGUE.

WESTERN LEAGUE W. L. PC.
Milwankee ... 6 0 1.00 Toledo ... 3
Kansas Chy, 6 3 .607 Minnesp'ils 2
Columbns ... 3 3 .77 Omaha ... 2
St. Paul ... 3 8 .500 Indicu'p'is. 3 THE ILLIN TOWA LEAGUE.

W. L. B.,
Joliet ... 2 C. L. J. Rockford ... 6
Jacksonville 2 0.1,00 Quinev ... 6
Peoria ... 2 0.1,00 Quinev ... 6
Eyanswille ... 1 0.1,00 R. I.-Motte. 0
Eyanswille ... 1 0.1,00 Ferre Haute. 0

Mostly Medical.

Mostly Medical.

Now BEGIN to save your old newspapers fo protect clothing against moths, for the ink on the newspapers is nearly as repulsive to them as is camphor of coal tar.

A MEDICAL news letter from London, dated Jan. 30, told of 506 deaths in London in a week due to the grip. London has been having a tough winter and a very scrious visitation of the epidemic.

The Jamesburg (New Jersey) Reform The Jamesburg (New Jersey) Reform School has a boy six years old having the manners and maturity of a man of twenty. He is altogether too precocious, too strong, too self-willed, and seemingly too dangerous to be at large.

ngly too dangerous to be at large.

DR. F. DREWRY reports a great increase of insanity among colored people since the abolition of slavery. From 1880 to 1890 the negro population increased only 1.46 per cent, while the number of insane negroes doubled, so that now there is one to every 800—due, it is thought, to the abuse of freedom by a needle who have been accustomed to a people who have been accustomed to discipline and regulation.

In cases of membranous croup the steam from vinegar gives great relief to the patient, but it should be kept up concrossing this bar, and the Indians have steam from vinegar gives great relief to the patient, but it should be kept up conmuch sport when such a thing happens, tinuously by placing the vinegar in an ordinary bread pan and putting hot flatfrom from the stove into it. It is not pleasant for the attendants, and it is some trouble to keep up the steam this way, but a physician who has tried it thoroughly finds it very effective.

DR. R. H. HARRISON, recalling some DR. R. H. HARRISON, recalling some ways in which people go crazy cites a few cases seemingly due to isolation or too much centering the thoughts upon soil. His conclusion is: "To have a sound mind and keep it, have some interests outside yourself. If you have no family and home; do something for somebody. There are compensations somebody. There are compensations connected with self-denial which the

preachers have never told us of."

Modern football is rather a warlike sort of pastime, and the London Lancet has been reviewing the accidents of the last season in England. It has reported twelve cases of death directly, attributable to injuries received in football matches, some of the causes of death matches, some of the causes of death being acute bronchitis; rupture of the intestines, rupture of the kidney, injury to the brain. If it be said that such accidents are the result of unnecessarily rough play, the reply is that the game is never played in any other way.—Foote's Health Monthly.

#### Femininities.

THERE are now about 200 American ladies who practice law in the courts or manage legal publications.

First small boy—What does your ma do when you lie to her? Second small. boy—She tells pop I take after him. It is reported that a woman in the South Mountains, North Carolina, recently gave birth to a child on her 70th birthday.

Ir a man is selfish, getting married

will not cure him of it. The same will not always hold true in regard to a woman.

THE Mearaguan Government is making the most liberal offers to intending coffee grovers. It gives to a married man 240 acres, and to a single man 120 neres of good coffee ground.

SERING a runaway horse dragging a little boy by the feet along a road, a nervy Hastings (Neb.) girl took a hasty aim with a rifle she had with her and killed the horse, thus saving the boy's